The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 192 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	Egypt	8000	....	..
5th Sept	Arabia	8000	....	..
12th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
19th ,,	Simla	6000	....	..
26th ,,	Morea	11000	....	..
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Maloja	12500	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	....	27th Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th Aug.	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415	27th Aug	..

"These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	16th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	.. ..	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	.. ..
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st ,,	.. ..
City of Benares A&C	6984	...	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	.. ..

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umona"	5,500.	1st September 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Free I *Free II* *Free III*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DWARKA, 1695 Thursday 27th Aug. Direct.
LIHASA, 2184 Thur. 27th Aug. *6 p.m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

26th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS.
1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	.'th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	.nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS [illegible] WITH MARCONI WIRELESS [illegible] GRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsena Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE **NAVY**

FOR THE **ARMY**

WATCHES.

For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.

The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.

GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal, U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

IF YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3058

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Cook, Goanese preferred.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore. 2416

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED an EFFICIENT TYPIST and CLERK. Decent salary. Apply immediately to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3622

WANTED pupils for COMMERCIAL and SCHOOL-SUBJECTS. Special accommodation for ladies. Poor free. THE FORT TUITION CLASS, opposite Fire Brigade, Fort. 3636

WANTED SECOND HAND DE DION Four seater one, two or four CYLINDERS. State Car Register No. Apply to Box No. 822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3610

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED.—An Engineer for the Dewas State 2, Central India, on a salary of Rs. 100, plus Rs. 10 as conveyance allowance, and quarters. None who are not L.C.E.S. and Mechanical Engineers need apply. The appointment will be probationary for six months. Applications should be sent not later than the 1st of September 1914, to the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Dewas State 2, C.I. 2418

WANTED a MEASURER to fill up a vacancy on the Permanent Establishment on Rs. 20 per month to start with. Men possessing necessary qualifications of a Measurer that are required for surveying, measuring and plotting and who have passed the requisite Educational test will be preferred and should apply before the end of the current month to,
(Sd) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh.
3593

WANTED—An energetic, painstaking and honest Secretary for the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company, Limited, Lucknow. Preference will be given to men possessing business aptitude, force of character, executive, administrative and intellectual capacity, with ability to enforce discipline and to control subordinates. A thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping a great recommendation. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications Bungalow and medical attendance free. Punkah and Tatti allowances during the hot weather.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed up to the 31st August, to the MANAGER, U. I. Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2411

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence School.
Dept. A/E8.
11, Hamam Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—KHANSAMAH to run catering Mess. Deposit of Rs. 200 required. Copies of testimonials and full details of contract to MESS SECRETARY, 69th Panjabis. Jhelum. 2417

WANTED GOVERNESS for a NATIVE STATE. Pay Rs. 60 and upwards. Apply MR. POPAT, Manhar Building, oppt. Princess Street, Police Station, between 11 and 1 p.m. 3638

WANTED—Lecturer in Persian and Arabic (M.A.) at once. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply without delay, with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL B. B. College, Mozuffarpore. 2415

WANTED.—A SMART CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with experience in dealing with Mail Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting essential. Apply Box No. 440, c/o., the "Bombay Chronicle." 3632

WANTED.—PURE ENGLISH NURSE, thoroughly experienced for infant from December, going England next year. Apply,
COLONEL JOHNSTON,
3634 National Bank, Bombay.

WANTED.—Those who require an income of Rs. 50 and upwards p.m. No capital. No risk. Quite Practicable Scheme. Re. 1/8 only. Money refunded if proved not workable. Send ½ anna stamp for Particulars.
K. G. AGENCY, RAJKOT. 3618

WANTED a HEAD-CLERK for the MEDICAL STORES, BARODA STATE. Essential qualifications for employment are thorough trade knowledge of drugs and apothecaries' and wares, and previous experience in a good firm of wholesale chemists and druggists.
Salary Rs. 50—70.
Application with testimonials should be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE. 3627

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—one LOT ENGLISH MAKE CYCLES complete with tyres, lamp, bell etc., from Rs. 60/- each 41 Meadow Street. 3607

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY 28th instant, Household new designed valuable furniture, Milners safe, sweet-toned Cottage piano etc. No.5, Colaba Causeway, (near Apollo Hotel), opposite the Church. CRAWFORD and Co.

FOR SALE—INDIAN 7 H.P., twin, two speed, 1913. MOTOR CYCLE with best MILFORD SIDE CAR in splendid order; complete with accessories. Original Cost Rs. 1,595, wanted Rs. 995. Apply to Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3635

TO BE LET.

SHOP, HORNBY ROAD, Opposite WHITEAWAY'S. Electric fittings, marble flooring, embossed ceiling, moderate rent. J. BARTON. London Eyesight Specialist. 3631

TO SUBLET DAVAR VILLA. Sea Side Bandra, reasonable terms till end of October. Apply Mr. M. V. MERCHANT, Secretariat, Bombay. 3541

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SHIRINBAI widow of FRAMROZ DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate at Gowalia Tank Road containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty seven Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406 and 442 New Nos. 8/2290 and 2319 and old Survey No. 58 New survey No. 2 A/7066 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 3395 (2) Street No. 61 (a) and bounded on the East by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy on the West by the property of Manekji Dorabjee Butcher on the North by the property of Dadi Limji Battleebhoy and on the South by the property of Jamsetji Cursetji Daroowalla.
All persons by having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121 Meadows Street Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this 25th day of August 1914.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9639

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1914, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—
1. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
2. Regarding the Parél Road (Central) Street Scheme.
3. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor—Thanking the Corporation for reappointing him to be Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal.
4 (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that a member be appointed to serve on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga in place of Lt.-Col. Collie, retired and (b) Notices of motions (i) From Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., —For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, and (ii) From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For appointing Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji to be a member of the Board.
5. Notice of motion from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.
6. Letters from Mr. Ramji Naran Rajput and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by rubbish and dirt in Bomanji Lane, Fort.
7. Letter from Mr. Navroji Hormasji Katrak, M.S.A., L.O.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.—Inviting attention to the unsafe condition of the recently constructed "masonry walled" buildings.
8. Letter from Mr. K. B. Mulla—Regarding the condition of tramcars.
9. Letter from Mr. E. C. Diniz and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the drainage arrangements of the Improvement Trust chawls at Soparibaug Road.
10. Letter from Mr. J. Gracey of Messrs. Brooke, Bond and Company (India), Limited—Regarding the exhibition of the Company's advertisement plates in the Crawford Market.
11. Letter from Mr. Jamshed Kawasji Patel and others—Regarding nuisance caused by a Victoria stand, a stable, etc., in Thakurdwar Road.
12. Letter from Mr. Damodharji Pingle —Regarding his dismissal from Municipal service.
13. Letter from Mr. N. E. Master—Regarding nuisance caused by the Hog market at Lohar Street.
14. Letter from the Most Reverend Archbishop Herman Jurgens, S. J., and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by an iron factory at Mazagaon.
15. Letter from Mr. Makundrao Madhusudan—Regarding the widening of Dadar-Kumbharwada Road.
16 (a) Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani—Regarding the water connection of a chawl at Dharavi Road and (b) Commissioner's report on the subject.
17 (a) Letter from Mr. Cowasji Pestonji Khajotia—Regarding the dangerous position of the Tramway stand at Null Bazar and (b) Commissioner's report on the subject.
18. Letter from Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas and numerous others—Protesting against the closing of wells and tanks in the City.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
19. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding two wells in the Mulji Jetha Market, the Honourable Mr. Munmohandass Ramji, Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
20. Recommending that in reply to their letter on behalf of the Mahant of the Shree Narayan Wadi Temple at Kandewadi, regarding a well at the temple premises, Messrs. Nanú, Hormasji & Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 64,095-8-0 to meet excess expenditure due to the revision of the rates of wages of the labour staff.
22. Recommending approval to the purchase from Government of a plot of land out of the site of the old St. Peter's School for the purpose of a Road Department metal depot.
23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 29,226 for providing water cisterns in the different wards of the City.
24. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding completion of the masonry lining work of the Tulsi Outlet Tunnel, Mr. Navroji Hormasji Katrak, M.S.A., L.C.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
25. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding rules for the refund of Town Duties on the export of grain, the Grain Merchants' Association be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
26. Recommending that the resolution of the Corporation regarding securities to be furnished by Municipal employees be modified so as to admit of securities from owners of immovable properties in British India outside Bombay being accepted in cases in which satisfactory certificates of ownership can be produced.
27. Recommending that in reply to his letter, complaining of the inadequate lighting arrangements at Sewri-Koliwada Road and of the condition of the road, Mr. K. M. Bhosley be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
28. Recommending that in reply to their letter on behalf of their client Mr. Ganpatrao S. Jayaker, regarding the nuisance caused by the choking of sewers and by the overflowing of sullage tanks in a cross lane at Lamington Road, Messrs. Nanu, Hormasji & Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
29. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting that steps be taken for replacing grain measures by weights, Mr. Amersey Kanji be informed that the question of weights and measures is under the consideration of Government.
30. Recommending that the letter, from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association, regarding the temporary stoppage of water supply at the Matunga passage, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.
31. Recommending sanction to the Budget provision of Rs. 8,900 for the purchase of trailers being utilized for purchasing a stone-breaking machine and portable engine.
32. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,396, to meet the cost of providing a maternity home for poor women at the Falkland Road Dharamshala.
33. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a regulation for the grant of leave and leave allowances to Municipal employees.
34. Recommending that in reply to his letter requesting that the number of cesspool carts in G. Ward may be increased, Mr. K. D. Ravat be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
35. Letter from the Municipal Auditors—Regarding the verification of payments and adjustments on account of purchase of stores and their supply to different departments of the Municipality.

Notices of Motions—
36—37. From Mr. H. P. Mody—(36) For obtaining a report as to the circumstances attending the two fatal accidents caused by the broken telephone wires at Ridge Road and Walkeshwar Road and as to the precautionary measures to be taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents in future; and (37) For appointing Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle and Mr. R. B. Mantri to be additional members of the Committee appointed to report on the recommendations made by the Bombay Development Committee.
38. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For appointing Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla to be an additional member of the Committee appointed to report on the recommendations made by the Bombay Development Committee.
39. From the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia to be an additional member of the Committee appointed to report on the recommendations made by the Bombay Development Committee.
40. From Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy—For obtaining a report as to the adequacy of lighting arrangements of E. Ward.

Letters from the Commissioner—
41. Regarding the provision to be made by the Municipality for the removal of milch cattle in excess of the number licensed for a stable.
42. Regarding a notice for the acquisition by the Improvement Trust of a Municipal property at Clerk Road.
43—44. Notices of motions from Mr. Joseph Baptista—(43) For amending the Municipal Act so as to entitle persons paying a monthly rent of not less than Rs. 30 to be enrolled as voters in the Ward Ellection Roll; and (44) For obtaining a report as to the enforcement of the new milch cattle stable bye-law regarding increased space per head of cattle.

Letters from the Commissioner—
45. Requesting sanction to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company being allowed to lay a railway line across Frere Road.
46. Forwarding statements of public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired and the new roads built and acquired.
47. Regarding the provision of Fire Escapes at certain Fire Brigade stations.
48. Reporting that he has granted 12 months' study leave to Dr. L. L. Joshi, Municipal Analyst.
49. Requesting sanction to a public fountain in Abdul Rehman Street being removed.
50. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.
51. Forwarding a report of the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
52. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities in the City and the general pressure in the mains.
53. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
54. Forwarding a return regarding motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.
55. Requesting sanction to the new road from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Matunga Level Crossing to Mahim Bazar Road being named the "Lady Hardinge Road."
56. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia. —For amending the Bombay Port Trust Act so as to secure for the Corporation adequate representation on the Board of Trustees.
57. From the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. MacBain—For expressing opinion that an Assistant Engineer be appointed for Road construction work.
58. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Tramways Company to provide shelters for tramway passengers at the Money School and Crawford Markets junctions.
59. Schools Committee's Letter—Recommending acceptance of an offer from Bai Valibai, widow of Valabhdas Visram Mowji, of a Gujarati and Sanskrit Girls' School.
60—61. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(60) Reporting a Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee; and (61) Submitting a statement of outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—
62. Regarding the establishment of a hospital in the north of the City and the offer of the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association to make over to the Corporation the money and land at their disposal towards the foundation of the hospital.
63. Regarding (1) a proposal for utilizing two wards at the Maratha Hospital for Tuberculous patients, (2) the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bombay and (3) the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine.
64. Regarding measures for improving the condition of women during labour and of their infants during infant-life and for reducing infant mortality.
65. Regarding (1) revised regular lines for (a) portion of Girgaum Road westward from its junction with Charni Road and (b) Wodehouse Road from Kitridge to Panday Roads and (2) acquisition of a plot of land at Dadar Road for the construction of chawls for the halalkhores and bigaries of F. Ward.
66. Regarding the acquisition of a property at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Vithalwadi for Street Improvement.
67. Regarding the Bill for the making and execution of Town Planning Schemes.

By order of the President.
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th August, 1914.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1914, the timings of Through and Local trains will be revised. Timings can be ascertained from SHEET TIME TABLES exhibited at stations.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Indian half-round tiles delivered c.if. Colombo for the use of the Railway Department from persons willing to contract from October 1st, 1914, to September 30th, 1915. Approximately 75,000 tiles will be required during the period of the contract.
2. All Tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo.
3. Tenders should either be deposited in the Tender box in the Office of the Controller of Revenue, or be sent through the post.
4. Tenders should be marked "Tender for half-round Tiles to the Railway Department" in the left hand corner of the envelope, and should reach the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, September 22, 1914.
5. The Tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the Office of the General Manager of the Railway, and no Tender will be considered unless it is on the recognised form.
6. A deposit of Rs. 25 will be required to be made either by Bank Draft or Money Order in favour of the General Manager of the Railway before any form of Tender is issued. Should any person decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish approved security, within ten days of receiving notice in writing from the Head of the Department, or his duly authorised representative, that his Tender has been accepted, such deposit will be forfeited to the Crown, and the defaulter will render himself liable to be included in the list of defaulting contractors precluded from having any concern in a Government contract. All other deposits will be returned upon signature of a contract.
7. Each Tender must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, whose addresses must be given, engaging to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.
8. Tenderers must submit samples and insert an undertaking on Tender that tiles to the sample submitted will be supplied.
9. Sufficient sureties will be required to join in a bond for the due fulfilment of each contract. The amount of security required will be Rs. 100. All other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the Office referred to in section 5.
10. The security should be furnished within ten days of acceptance of Tender being notified.
11. All alterations or erasures in Tenders should bear the initials of the Tenderers, otherwise the Tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.
12. No Tender will be considered unless in respect of it all the conditions above laid down have been strictly fulfilled.
13. Fines will be inflicted for delays in complying with orders.
14. The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all Tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of a Tender.
15. Before Tender forms are supplied to persons wishing to Tender, they will have to satisfy the General Manager or person delegated by him that they are in a position to execute the contract in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose they must be prepared to produce documentary or other evidence if called for.

D. McMILLIAN,
Acting General Manager,
Ceylon Government Railway.
General Manager's Office,
Colombo, August 18th, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE now invite applications from Ladies of all nationalities wishing to have admittance in the SINGER SEWING SCHOOL to be started early in September in the Ibrahim Rahimtulla Buildings, next to May House, Princess Street, where instruction in cutting-out, dress-making in all its branches and art embroidery will be efficiently imparted by EXPERIENCED LADY INSTRUCTRESSES employing all modern methods.
The location of the School is central and convenient being accessible both by Train and Tram in two minutes.
For particulars of the hours of attendance and Fees please apply to
SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Hornby Road, Fort,
3613 Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE (PHOTO-MATERIALS) SHOP FURNITURE, A LARGE LOT OF CHEMICALS AND THE GOOD WILL OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. D. M. DUKLE & CO., (THE OLD-STANDING FIRM ESTABLISHED 1871).

Under instructions from Messrs. D. M. Dukle & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of Messrs. D. M. Dukle & Co. in Hummum Street, all the remaining stock-in-trade of Photo-materials consisting of hand stand cameras, extra slides, lenses, camera cases, dark room lamps tripod stands, dishes of various sorts, photographic books, a very large lot of chemicals, printing frames, albums paste mounts, and slip-in cupboards, sliding door cupboards, show cases, tables, copying press, platform scale with weights, chairs, stools and sundry articles.
N.B.—Special attention of all chemists is drawn on a large lot of chemicals.
The above is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH AUGUST, 1914, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 28th August 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Church near Apollo Hotel, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room cushioned and silk-lined suite of sofas and chairs, handsome side and corner cabinets, fancy tiled top teapoys, marble top tables, rich engraving, table ornaments, vases, wall clocks, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano, Milner's special-made safe, sweet-toned phonograph with records, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, ice-box, etc., the property of E. N. Misry Esq. and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Bombay, August 22nd, 1914.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PURBADEVI ROAD MAHIM.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 26th Aug. 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will under instructions from Narayen Ganpat Golap the executors of the last will and testament of Bai Vithabai widow of Luxman Golakh, the Mortgage on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Nanabhai Barik Keni and Damodhar Barik Keni, by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 29th day of July 1910 executed by the said Mortgagors in favour of the said Bai Vithabai Deceased, sell by Public Auction the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax tenure together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Purbadevi Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2721 (1) 2721 (3) Street Nos. 186, 186B and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 118 New No. A/3692 Old Survey No. 2/421 and New Survey No. A/1630 and containing by admeasurement 732 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Purbhadevi Road, on the West by the property of the Church, on the North by the property of Anapoornabai widow of Trimbak Krishnaji and on the South by the property of Harrychand Jeewan Keny and in the middle there is a well.
For further particulars and Conditions of sale, please refer to Messrs. Surajmal & Coy. Attorneys for the executors of the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle Fort, near Kemp & Co. the fancy toys and furniture comprising dining tables, writing, washing and dressing tables, fancy cabinets, tiled top and plain teapoys, dirty clothes baskets, fancy vases, chest of drawers, hatstand, almyrahs, watches, meat safes, phonographs, records, galichas, etc., etc.
By order of a private gentleman—
1 double glass door cupboard.
1 fancy cabinet, teapoy, dressing table, tea and dinner suites.
The property of a private gentleman—
1 William Typewriter.
By order of the office concerned:—
Fancy toys such as engines, drums, steamers, carriages.
D'LAL & Co.,
Bombay, 26th August, 1914.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANADY ROAD GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Framji Dhunjibhoy Press alias Framji Nusserwanji Tabellawalla the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the original mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December 1909 and the further charge dated the 14th day of September 1911, executed by the mortgagor in favour of the transferee of the mortgage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement nine hundred and eighty six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 722 New No. 3270 Old Survey No. 159 and New survey No. 8023 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 205 and Street No. 616 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Breach Candy Road, Girgaum at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East and South by the part formerly of Maneckji Limji but now of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Suleman on or towards the North by the said Breach Canady Road and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Daramsi attorney for the transferee of the mortgage at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sel lby public auction at Carnac Road, near Crawford Market and opposite the Police Office. A lot of Chinese and Japanese goods just arrived by s.s. "Assayne" will be disposed of in small lots, such as handsome tea and coffee sets, Japanese tables, stands, albums, work boxes, writing desks, pedestals with pots, brackets, tea trays, Japanese black sticks, table and tray cloths, hand bags, purses, belts, braces, Chinese and Japanese jars, wall purdahs, toys, New Year cards, etc., etc., etc. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 Bay Arab, aged, quiet in harness.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejibhoy, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 20th proximo, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at "Byramji Castle," Civil Lines, Poona near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rish glass and crockeryware, best platedware, table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables with pier glasses, marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table clocks, bronze and Parian figures, old English "Ormolu" vases under glass domes, fancy tables ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18, 24 and 32 lights rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5 and 8 lights table and wall candlebras epergnes, valuable English clocks chiming ¼, ½ and ¾ hours by James McCabe and others, large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, etc., etc.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about wholesale sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will take private offers for the sale of the machinery, types and furniture of the above Press lying in its old premises in Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

For particulars of the goods and inspection of the same apply to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager, Mr. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

First appearance in Bombay of

GEORGE ROWLEY

The Great Operatic Dancer.

MONS. NICKELSONN

THE FRENCH MAGICIAN

Our War Topical

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS MOBILISING.

THE HOUSE OF TEMPERLEY

By Sir Authur Conan Doyle.

MOTOR DRIVING taught by an expert in his own car at rates defying competitors, K. H. LUSKERI, Tribhowan Terrance, Girgam. 3416b.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling and Sensational Photo Play.

THE DEVIL'S EYE

3,000 FEET—IN 3 PARTS.

A Tale of a Lover and a Gang of desperate Diamond Thieves.

SEE DEATH CHEATED EVERY TIME.

See the jump from a high bridge into a barge passing on the river below.

THRILLS ! THRILLS ! THRILLS !

See the jump from a galloping horse into a motor-car racing by

ANIMATED CARTOONS

A New Weekly Feature By FRANK LEAH, The Famous Cartoonist of Calcutta.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures."

TO-NIGHT

We shall present that great and striking film

NAPOLEON

FOREWORD

The life story of Napoleon Bonaparte has been often retold and indeed it is a well-nigh inexhaustible subject. His character was so many-sided that to judge every aspect of it is impossible—a brave soldier, a brilliant strategist, a far-seeing law-giver; equally great amid the calm splendour of a court as among the horrors and discomforts of a martial camp; absolutely unique, yet intensely human: such was Napoleon Bonaparte. A boundless passion for power, domination and greatness ruled his life. He was a link between two ages: the age of the sword and our present age of prosaic industrialism.

The film is published by PATHE FRERES,

4,500 FEET 4,500

OF EXCEPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Leading Incidents,

PART I.
HIS BIRTH
THE BAPTISM OF FIRE
Napoleon in Egypt.
The Crossing of St. Bernard Pass.
Napoleon as Legislator.
Napoleon is made Emperor.

PART II.
FROM 1804 TO 1811.
Austerlitz
Jena. Entry to Berlin
The Divorce
Birth of the King of Rome.

PART III.
THE WANING OF THE STAR.
The Burning of Moscow
The Retreat from Russia
The Allies Enter Paris
The Abdication
The return from Elba.

PART IV.
THE LAST FLICKER AND THE DARKNESS
Waterloo
Hougoumont
Exile
The Death of Napoleon.

"O fading honours of the dead!
Of high ambition, lowly laid!"

The Imperial Management leave their patrons to judge the magnificent film with every confidence in their verdict.

3 Shows Nightly 3
7-0 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Prize Shows Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

LAST NIGHT OF

ADDIE LEIGH

A Charming Singer

TO-MORROW

GALA NIGHT

BELLORA • BELLORA

The Australian Mimic

RUSSELL CARR

The famous Ventriloquist

VERA ROCHDALE

A clever singer and dancer

L E S

BAU MALAGAS

Great Dancers these.

And our

WAR FILMS

Popular Prices.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SENSATIONAL, EXCITING AND HIGHLY INTERESTING FILMS.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The depression from the Bay crossed the coast and practically disappeared over Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has been stronger in the central part of the country and Northeast India and weaker in southern half of the Peninsula. Temperature is low in the Deccan.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, east Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula and Bombay Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east United Provinces, Central India east and the west of Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in west United Provinces, Punjab hills, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras, north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu one inch, Moulmein six; Akyab two, Sibsagar and Dhubri one and half, Cherapunji and Darjeeling two; Saugor Island one and a half; Cuttack, Purnea and Patna one; Dumka one and a half; Bareilly four; Mussooree three; Sutna and Nagpur one and a half; Jubbulpore and Seoni three; Raipur, Karwar and Sholapur one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the submontane districts. Day temperature is in excess except at Multan; night temperature is also above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.66in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern and the extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 2.70in., Nagpur 1.74in., Chanda 0.42in. and Raipur 0.92in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.45in., Ratnagiri 0.67in., Mormugao 0.75in. and Karwar 1.02in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona and Bijapur have had 0.28in. each, Sholapur 1.07in. and Belgaum 0.50in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather continues rainless to the west of a line joining Surat and Cawnpore. Rainfall has decreased in the Central Provinces, the south Konkan, north Malabar, and has ceased or been insignificant in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast, but has increased in the Bombay Deccan. It has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay Deccan, the south-eastern and the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and local in the north Bombay Deccan and the south United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, and some showers in Hyderabad and possibly in the south United Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Arabia, which left Aden at 16 hours on the 20th, experienced till Longitude 55deg. E. gentle to moderate south-easterly wind; till Longitude 68deg. E. generally fresh south-westerly wind, high sea and swell and cloudy or overcast skies; till arrival this morning fresh west-south-westerly wind, following sea and swell and cloudy skies. Winds were of nearly average strength in the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 25th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 h	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	97.6	86.4	64	..	..	..
Muskat	97.4	84.9	87	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.5	82.2	65	..	9.32	5.60
Rawalpindi	102.3	77.4	61	..	..	..
Lahore	101.5	84.4	62	..	14.68	2.74
Sirsa	99.8	77.4	60	..	12.90	..
Ambala	96.7	79.1	70	..	17.65	—0.23
Delhi	96.4	..	68	..	14.97	—2.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.1	79.9	65	..	22.28	3.80
Mainpuri	91.9	80.1	85	..	16.05	—0.98
Jhansi	93.6	78.8	71	..	21.60	—4.70
Cawnpore	90.4	80.3	91	..	21.21	—2.55
Allahabad	88.8	79.5	91	0.66	32.35	5.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.1	79.8	78	..	4.43	2.27
Karachi	90.6	77.1	84	..	6.20	0.61
Ajmer	87.4	74.2	79	..	14.50	—0.40
Jalpore	93.2	73.2	70	..	21.63	5.07
Kotah	91.6	77.6	71	..	20.28	9.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.4	77.2	70	..	?	..
Dwarka	84.4	77.9	76	..	12.78	1.32
Veraval	82.3	77.0	86	..	10.13	—4.52
Rajkot	90.1	73.5	76	..	20.63	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	74.2	91	..	26.95	12.58
Surat	86.7	77.7	80	0.01	41.97	10.69
Ahmedabad	92.6	74.0	83	..	27.07	2.82
Deesa	91.0	72.3	77	..	22.26	3.91
Neemuch	84.7	71.8	82	..	23.52	3.61
Indore	82.8	72.1	88	..	19.30	—2.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.9	73.9	95	2.70	37.49	—2.40
Saugor	84.6	73.3	88	..	28.18	—4.64
Hoshangabad	84.5	74.0	93	0.03	39.41	5.21
Khandwa	82.8	74.9	84	..	22.24	2.81
Akola	80.3	73.5	78	0.01	16.46	—4.36
Amraoti	78.8	72.8	87	..	17.58	—3.88
Nagpur	77.6	73.0	85	1.74	27.13	—5.14
Chanda	77.5	74.0	87	0.42	26.13	—9.11
Raipur	80.7	72.1	98	0.92	30.20	—3.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.6	77.4	84	0.45	50.74	4.60
Ratnagiri	80.9	75.7	84	0.67	10660	29.58
Mormugao	79.2	73.7	95	0.75	94.94	18.90
Karwar	79.4	73.8	91	1.02	12789	31.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.4	72.8	76	..	17.64	5.67
Ahmednagar	80.1	68.3	87	..	11.66	1.40
Poona	75.2	68.7	86	0.28	24.43	9.25
Sholapur	79.3	70.4	88	1.07	17.58	4.67
Bijapur	84.3	68.8	86	0.23	9.13	—1.50
Belgaum	71.8	65.5	97	0.50	73.70	41.24
Aurangabad	83.5	69.8	82	0.01	18.78	2.96
Nizamabad (Indur).	80.2	72.2	79	0.01	41.02	17.51
Hyderabad	78.6	70.9	80	..	27.03	11.12
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.1	72.1	86	0.60	11621	22.06
Calicut	79.2	72.4	87	0.75	85.22	6.00
Cochin	83.8	72.7	90	0.76	62.16	0.10
Colombo	86.8	77.2	89	..	15.61	0.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.6	76.2	77	..	17.22	0.71
Bellary	81.8	72.5	69	..	4.43	—1.00
Gaddapah	88.1	73.7	76	0.08	12.36	0.49
Madras	95.7	78.0	69	..	12.22	2.41
Bangalore	76.2	64.6	80	0.04	8.44	—2.94
Coimbator	89.5	76.9	76	..	2.85	—1.00
Tuticorin	95.8	78.8	54	..	2.58	—3.35
Negapatam	90.6	78.5	80	..	4.51	—1.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th August 1914 was 29·923 inches. For **temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 125 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer** either mercurial or aneroid for the height of **the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 24th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.714 inches
Temperature of Air	81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.884 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 "
Minimum do. do.	77.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	286 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.401inches.
Total fall during month	11.88 "
Total fall during year	59.84 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	0.05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times.	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	25	m 1 37	28 6	25	m 7 24	16 7
		1 48 a	29 1		7 54a	15 3
W	26	m 2 24	28 0	26	m 8 8	17 9
		2 26 a	27 0		8 37 a	16 7
Thu	27	m 3 19	27 3	27	m 8 57	19 2
		3 10 a	26 7		9 28 a	16 2
F	28	m 4 25	26 5	28	m 10 6	20 6
		4 3 a	25 5		10 32a	16 11
S	29	m 5 45	25 10	29	m 11 54	21 4
		5 12 a	24 4		11 50 a	17 6
S	30	m 7 25	25 10	30		
		6 42 a	28 10		1 43 a	2 2
M	31	m 8 46	26 6	31	m 1 19	2 3
		8 2m a	24 2		8 3a	1 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 3m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 3m.
" 27 (Thursday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2m.
" 28 (Friday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0m.
" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
" 31 (Monday)	6h 24m.	6h. 55m.

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26·0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26·5 m p. m.

PEACEFUL CHINA.

AMERICAN MINISTER'S VIEWS.

Optimistic views as to the future of the Chinese Republic are held by Professor Paul S. Reinsch, of Wisconsin, President Wilson's Minister to China, who passed through Berlin en-route from Peking for his summer holiday in Switzerland, wires the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

"I think the position of the Republic may be regarded as quite secure," said Professor Reinsch. "Yuan Shih-k'ai has a resolute grasp of the situation, and his determination to enforce stable government is supported by the ardent wish of the vast majority of the Chinese people for a long era of peace and industrial activity. China is tired of revolutions, and wants rest. Rebellious influences are not yet entirely suppressed, but the best judges of the situation do not expect them to become a menace either to the Republic or the present regime.

"The longer I live in China the more I am impressed with its vast possibilities as a market for American commerce and trade. No better service can be rendered our people than unceasingly calling their attention to the opportunities awaiting us throughout the Far East if we only tackle them energetically and systematically. The State Department and the Department of Commerce and Labour in Washington, in co-operation with our Legations in China, Japan, and Siam, are now engaged in a comprehensive scheme to co-ordinate activity with a view to bringin about a better working arrangement between American diplomatic and consular officials in the Far East. The scheme may eventually include the creation of commercial attachés of the Embassies and Legations, who, through the possession of diplomatic rank, will assist materially in elevating the cause of American commerce in the East to the position it requires."

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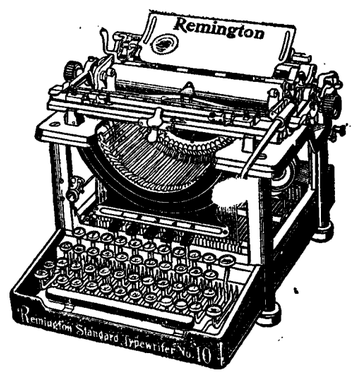

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ARRIVALS.

August 25th.

SS Arabia	Palmer	London	July 31
SS Sanctoria	Ward	Calcutta	Aug. 7

DEPARTURES.

August 25th.

SS Roma	Cogliolo	Genoa etc.
SS Imani	Johnson	Calcutta
SS Koweit	Coates	Jeddah

The following vesse lbegan to load yesterday,

Steamer	Arabia	for	London.

S.S. Arabia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Londan, which port she had left on July 31st, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sanctoria:—The steamer Sanctaria 2,378 tons, Captain W. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 7th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Imani:—The steamer Imani, 2,919 tons, Captain R. Jahnson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer Koweit 2,336 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with ballast and 1,118 pilgrims.

S.S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st instant, and the homeward bound Luzon Maru, arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

S.S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru, (homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

Tuesday, August 25th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
D & E	African	Monarch.	Dakers W. & A. G. & Co
F.	City of Sparta	McKeller	K.N. & Co
H	Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo
K	Penang Maru	Muruzuime	N. Y. Kaisha
N	Silverash	Seroggle	Hillson and Thomas
Q NF	NF Bankura	King	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
2	Warburn	Thompson	Dock Manager
3	Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
4	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
8	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Okhla	Mafles	M. M. & C
4	Mongara	Hewellp	M. & Co
9	Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co.
11	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
15	Elephanta	Cope	M.M. & Co
16	Sofala	Pittan	M. M. & Co
17	Bharata	MacDonald	M. R. &Co
17	Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
18	Tamaka	H. Ilinshead	S. O. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Chakrata	Macfadysen	M. M. & Co

H. W P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Erinpura	Reddock	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. A. Co
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Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scootri
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Clan Macphee	City	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	
Hojaz	Fisher	A. S. N. Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co.
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	
Linga	Cuthbush	M M & Co.
Metoor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaars	
Rhenfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Qeda	Elton	M. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Vasura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Zoroaster	Wickham	

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MOMBASA (s) 1,194 cwt. mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

MOMBASSA (s) 13,502 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

SWAZI (s) 205 cwts. dry ginger, E. Sooltanally.

FOR KOBE.

PENAG MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomenji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

PENAG MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

PENAG MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

PENAG MARU (s) 400 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. BANKURA ffom Busreh, Agents, M. M. and Co., 2 boxes gold coins, 93 boxes and 15 bundles specie, 104 bags almonds, 64 bags a. kernels, 7,871 bags, 35 bundles, 40 baskets and 29 boxes dates, 10 bags raisins, 44 bundles skins, 5 bundles cowhidss, 6 bags toddry, 12 bags khak shri, 47 bags and 8 jottas attari, 73 packages rosewater, 8 bags and 7 bundles rose buds, 4 boxes and 1 bundle oilman's stores, 1 bag rice 276 bags f. seed, 44 bags linseed, 1 bag poppy seed.

S. S. JELUNGA from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co., 1,616 tons coal, 395 bags potatoes, 201 bundles cloves, 16 bags pepper.

S. S. ZORASTER from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., 5,500 tons coal.

S. S. TAMAHA from New York, Agents, Standard Oil Co., 19,23,933 imperial gallons refined petrolium in bulk.

S. S. KARADENIZ from Jeddah. Agents, M. M. Shirazi, 6 bundles specie

S S. SANCTORIA from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Ynle and Co., 5,814 tons coal.

S. S. PETER JEBSEN from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew Yule and Co., 5,404 tons coal.

THE HINDUS' NEW YEAR.

By one of those mysterious chances which no one can fathom, the Hindus received a civilisation the mighty force of which was destined to change the ideals of many of the countries of the world, writes Mr. Harendra N. Maitra in "The Indiaman." India is great—in her lands, her hills, and her mountains, but the greatness of her people lies in the fact that in the hurry of their lives' activities they have not forgotten the real Source of inspiration in all departments of life.

What is this mystery which has enabled the Hindu to penetrate to the very depths of everything—in art and science, in philosophy and literature? To the Hindu life is a ritual—a religious ceremony. From his getting up in the morning to his going to bed at night he tries to do his work, keeping in tune with the Great Tune. And this he has tried to achieve by the use of symbols of various kinds. For that reason he has been considered an idolator, and in a sense he is. He considers all phenomena: the sun, moon, and stars—the eclipses of the sun and moon—the rivers and seas—as exact and special manifestations of divinity.

In the Indian villages you will find many a Hindu who perhaps does not know the three R's, but he and his wife and children know the meaning of the natural phenomena sorrounding them (behind which, they say, stands the I AM.) This is the lesson the Hindu learns from the cradle to the burning-ghat.

Realisation to a Hindu is the be-all and end-all of achievements. He has no other ambition in life. His home is a mysterious citadel of *yoga* and *bhakti*, *gyana* and *karma* (union and love, knowledge and service), and this he realises even from his childhood.

The Hindu New Year, which commences on the 1st of *Baishak* (*i.e.*, either in May or June) is a message of God's grace and love. *Baishak* is a hot month—it is practically the summer of Hindustan—and throughout the length and breadth of this vast land men and women perform the great ceremony of the year.

The scorching rays of the Indian sun are felt by one and all, and the whole temple of India is sunk in the hot silence, whilst the householder begins to perform his first ceremony of the year. He sends for his family priest who consecrates various earthen pitchers full of water, and these he sends to the houses of relations and friends, together with sweetmeats, flowers, cocoanuts, and mangoes—the first fruit of the year. After he has sent these, the family will be permitted to drink a cup of water and to eat. He worships on the first day of *Baishak* by placing water-tubs in different places for the animals and birds. He also places vessels containing water near his home or at some central place under a banyan tree, so that passers-by may stop and refresh themselves. Often fruits also are left with the water. No caste is mentioned, no tribe or clan is excluded from this privilege. Even the folded hands of a Mohammadan are not strange to the gift. The whole ceremony is known as the *Naba Varsha;* and for a whole month from that day he sends presents of fruits and delicacies to different people in the district, that he may experience the satisfaction which comes from giving satisfaction to others.

On this day the traders and business people open their new accounts, and settle, as far as possible, their old ones. They adorn their shops and places of business with the leaves of the mango tree, which are symbols of glad tidings, and send invitations to many of their customers. The whole celebration is full of the sentiment of one national ideal throughout the country.

Through heat and cold, sunshine and storm the Hindu mind determines upon many things, but realises only the one ultimate. He knows that every unit of realisation is one step towards that greater realisation, and through all these steps he ascends towards the summit of the great mount. His civilisation is not for nothing. It is his means to an End.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHAHJOGI HUNDI.

SHAH'S LIABILITY TO REFUND.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

R. D. SETHNA, ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE OF BANSIDHAR LACHMINARAYEN, ORIGINAL PLANTIFF *v.* JAWALAPRASAD GAYAPRASAD, A FIRM.

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. Justice Macleod, dismissing the plaintiff-appellant's suit in respect of a *Shahjogi hundi*, on the ground of laches on the part of the plaintiff.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the original suit are as follows:—

On the 10th of June the first defendant received from Messrs Munnalal Gayaprasad, (the second defendant), a hundi for Rs. 3,000 purporting to be drawn by one Ramlal Ramprasad in favour of the second defendant on the plaintiff payable at sight to a *shah*. There had been dealing to a considerable content between the first and the second defendants.

On the 11th June the plaintiff received a letter purporting to be written by one Ramlal Rampratap from Harpalpur. Therein the plaintiff was requested that two *hundis* for Rs. 3,000 each drawn in favour of Munnalal Gayaprasad on the plaintiff, payable at sight, should be accepted and paid by them. Enclosed with that letter was a Railway Receipt for 300 bags of linseed which were to be sold at a profit. The plaintiff handed over this receipt in performance of a contract to one Kilachand, receiving Rs. 5,600. Thereupon the plaintiff paid Rs. 3,000 with one day's interest to the first defendant who endorsed the *hundi* as paid. Kilachand could not obtain the delivery of the goods and he returned the Railway receipt to the plaintiff on the 6th August and got back his money. On the plaintiff's inquiries at the offices of the G. I. P. Railway Co., regarding the goods consigned at Ranipur, the plaintiff was informed that the Railway Receipt was a forged document and no such goods had ever been consigned at Ranipur station. The person suspected of this forgery was Kamalaprasad, the station master at Harpalpur, and the second defendant's firm was owned by Kamlaprasad. Under these circumstances the plaintiff filed a suit to recover Rs. 3,000 from the defendants with interest from 10th June, 1912. The plaintiff contended before Mr. Justice Macleod, who heard the suit, that according to the well established custom amongst shroffs relating to Shahjog Hundis, the Shah who obtained payment of a Shahjog Hundi was in the event of the hundi turning out to be false, fraudulent, stolen or forged, bound to refund the amount of the hundi with interest unless he produced the actual drawer or person who committed the fraud. The defendants contended on the other hand, that the hundi was not paid on the responsibility of the first defendant as a Shah and in accordance with the custom alleged; and secondly that the plaintiff had been guilty of laches (delay in giving notice to the first defendant). On the first contention of the defendants, Mr. Justice Macleod held that the evidence was conclusive that it was the duty of the Shah in the case of a forged hundi to produce the drawer or refund the money; but as stated by Arnold. J. at page 31 in *Dulatram v. Bulak hidas*, 6 *B. H. C. R. P.* 24, if the discovery or communication to the Shah of the fact of the forgery was delayed by the laches or negligence of the drawee he could not in such a case claim a refund from the Shah. Mr. Justice Macleod said that in his opinion the notice of the hundi being a forgery was not given as soon as possible after the plaintiff had discovered the forgery, but was delayed for over a month. Hence the plaintiff was guilty of laches and the plaintiff's suit must be dismissed with costs.

From this decision of the lower court, the plaintiff prefered the present appeal. The plaintiff, after the decree in this suit, was adjudicated an insolvent and Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee of his estate and effects, was entered as an appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. H. A. Vakil appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Setalvad, for the appellant, contended htat the finding of the lower Court was not correct. Assuming that having learnt on 11th July about the forgery, they gave notice in September, that delay was not such as would be material for laches. To consider it as laches, it must be shown that something had occurred in the interval which had put the defendants at some disadvantage, or which would had been fatal to the defendants. Counsel cited Lindsey Petroleum Co., Law Reports, 3 App. C. P. 1226. Custom said nothing about notice. Nothing had happened which put the defendant at any disadvantage, therefore there was no laches on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga for the respondents contended that the lower court's finding on the point of laches was quite correct. Counsel cited a number of cases on the point that immediate notice of the forgery was required and that any delay to give that notice would amount to laches on the part of the plaintiff. If the fact of the forgery was discovered on the 11th August, the plaintiff ought to have given notice to the defendants on the 12th or, if they discovered the forgery on the 22nd August, as alleged in the plaint, they ought to have given notice on the 24th August. But they waited till September. Counsel submitted therefore that there was distinct laches on the part of the plaintiff.

Then, although the Railway Receipt was proved to have been forged, what was the evidence to prove that the hundi was forged and that a person such as Ramlal did not exist. No inquiry had been made at Ranipur to find out whether such a man existed or not. It could not be said that the forger was not produced by the defendant. The forger could only be Munnalal who sent the hundi to the plaintiff. Munnalal was the station master at Harpalpur, and efforts had been made to serve him. He was available at the time of the filing of this suit and the defendants tried to produce him. The case of 6 B. H. C. R. would be quite satisfied, because the station-master was available. The defendants were bound to produce the person from whom they got the hundi and not the drawer. The plaintiff and the defendants were members of two different associations and therefore, the rules of the former's association could not bind the latter belonging to a different association.

Mr. Setalvad in reply said that when such a hundi was presented for payment the payee looked to two things, first that the Shah was a respectable and solvent person and second that the document presented to him was a genuine one. The real necessity for custom of this character was apparent. It was for the benefit of all the parties. The arguments of counsel were not finished when their Lordships rose for the day.

Solicitors for Appellant:—Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas.

Solicitors for Respondents:—Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE LAW.

PRINCIPLES MISUNDERSTOOD BY THE MAGISTRATE

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR (RAKHMI, COMPLAINANT) *v.* LALLU JAICHAND GUJAR, GANU KRISHNA AND JANKI.

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. Balakram, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against the decision of Mr. Deshpande, First Class Magistrate of Khed in Poona. The Magistrate had convicted the accused of assaulting and confining the complainant Rakhmi (aged 20) and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of payment to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two accused to a fine of Rs. 50 each or one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Rakhmi in her complaint to the Magistrate stated that she lived separate from her mother. The three accused came to her one day, and the first accused Lallu asked her why she had abandoned her mother; then all the accused assaulted her. Lallu kicked her; and then confined her in a room. She managed to escape somehow, and by pledging her ornaments raised money to file the complaint. Summons were issued against the accused who did not appear in the Court. The Magistrate thereupon issued warrants against the accused. When the case was called on both the complainant and the accused appeared, and presented an application for the withdrawl of the case. The complainant's pleader reported to the Court that the case had been compounded. The Magistrate bearing in mind the Government Resolution No. 7,969 dated 4th November 1912, refused to allow the withdrawl of the case. He observed that the charges had been serious and were verified, and the parties could not be said to have compromised offences which were not compoundable in their nature. Accordingly he recorded the evidence and convicted the accused. He said that the complainant had been overcome by her filial duty towards her mother. In the course of her examination, she had made contradictory statements to save her mother and had rendered herself liable to prosecution for perjury. He gave sanction for her prosecution.

The first accused Lallu appealed to the Sessions Court at Poona. The Sessions Judge acquitted the accused. He observed that the trying Magistrate had completely misunderstood the principles laid down in the Government Resolution. A Government Resolution could not over-ride the express provisions of the law. A compromise had been presented by the pleader for the complainant. No doubt when the Magistrate decided to proceed with the trial against the wishes of the complainant, she became confused, and there was much contradiction and evasion on her part to escape from the consequences of the awkward position in which she had been placed by the action of the Magistrate. When compoundable cases were compounded, the Magistrate must accept the compromise. He also quashed the sanction to prosecute the complainant Rakhmi; and as the two other accused had not appealed, their cases were referred to the High Court.

Their Lordships issued a notice against the Magistrate to show cause why the convictions against the accused Ganu and Janki should not be set aside.

Lieut.-Col. S. F. Beyley, Political Agent, Southern States, of Central India, now on leave in Kashmir, will shortly rejoin his appointment and Mr. L. M. Crump, who has been officiating will be placed on special duty in Central India.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sale at Liverpool ..	2,900
„ Day's Imports	3,600
Mid. Americans	6.50d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30d.

Spot Prices unchanged.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, August 24th.

Amount of Bullion paid into the Bank of England ..	£ 2,101,000
Bar Silver Spot	25 9/16—15/16
Paid Transfers allotted:—	
Bombay	Rs. 5,00,000 } at ½
Calcutta	„ 5,00,000 } at ½
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,115,000
Wheat White Karachi, ..	42 Hull
„ „ „ ..	42/6 London
Paid into the Bank of England to-day in Gold sterling ..	£ 2,065,00

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 25th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 22nd and 23rd August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P Railway	*28	32,122
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	67	81,062

*Boxes and Bars.

EXCHANGE.

There is nothing doing. Rates are nominally unchanged.

Bank's selling:—	
T. T. ready .....1s./3d.	13/16
D. D. mail ... . 1s.3d.	7/8
T. T. forward	*Nil*...
Bank's buying:—	
Private D. D. ready .....1s./4d.	1/8
Credits 3m./s. ... ...1s./4d.	3/8
60d./s. Japan 149	(with war risk covered.)

BULLION.

Reuter's quotation for ready bar silver in London yesterday (17th) was 25 9/16. In the local market ready bars are selling at about 77-4 Cash.

We quote:—

English bar gold 25-5-0	
Sovereigns (dragon)	15-0-0
Ready Bar Silver (cum duty) ...	77-10-0

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was reported no business in the Paper Market and the quotation stood nominally at Rs. 93 far account. The Share Market was closed on account of a Jain holiday.

COTTON.

A small business has been reported to have been done in Good Broach March by jobbers yesterday. The rate eased down to Rs. 208 and advanced later to Rs. 211. To-day no business has been reported in the bazar and nominally rates are as under.

The market for ready cotton is closed to-day.

Good Broach.	211 March
Fully Good Bengal ...	141 January
Fine Bengal	151 January
Fine Khamgaon Akola	168-9 January
Fine Khandesh	160-1 January

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	497 Bales
Wheat	5,680 Cwts.
Linseed	2,249 „
Rape, Rai etc	17 „
Gingellyseed	Nil. „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	398 „
Castorseed	71 „
Rice	681 „
Myrabolams	Nil. „
Cottonseed	3,268 „
Mowraseed	78 „
Gram	3,429 „
Jowar.....	Nil. „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	2.100 „

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 25th, '14.	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to August 25th 1913	June 1st to August 25th 1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 45	59 74	62 39	44 41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 19	61 27	73 42	48 49
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 13	63 71	72 56	48 69
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 14	70 95	75 95	47 62

Quite an exciting incident occurred on board the German-Australian liner Australia at about 7 p.m. on the 19th instant, says the "Times of Ceylon," when a German Officer was shot in the legs by a Punjabi guard. It appears that the Officer attempted to descend towards the holds where there was a large amount of explosives, but the Punjabi requested him not to do so. The Officer insisted on going below and pushed the guard and was on his way down when the Punjabi fired on him. The wounded Officer was brought ashore and removed to hospital in an ambulance.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit:—Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 27th August.

Bombay Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GAME.—On 25th August, 1914. Suddenly, Arthur Richard Game, Train Inspector, G. I. P. Railway. Funeral will leave his residence, Diamond Jubilee Buildings, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, at 5-30 p.m. and arrive at Sewree at 6 p.m. to-day.

AN APPEAL.

Urgent needs of the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road:—

Will ladies who can get out come to the Central Office and help? Please bring scissors! Dirjies for cutting out and making up sample garments are wanted at the Central Office.

Gifts of pipes, tobacco, cigarettes, cocoa, chocolate, soap and games, such as draughts, chess, etc., urgently needed.

Anyone wishing to undertake work can be provided with materials and paper patterns now, and with cut out garments from Monday next, if they will call at the Central Office any day between 10 am., and 7 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R Cadell, Commanding.

Aug. 26.

686.—Clothing. It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

687.—Parades. Company Parades for the week ending August 29th:—

"A" Company will drill on the same nights as "B" Company.

"B" Company, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

"C" Company, Friday, at 6-15 p.m.

"D" Company, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

Friday.—Lecture at Head-Quarters, at 9-30 p.m.

"F" Company, Wednesday, 26th, at 6-15 p.m.

Dress.—For the above parades except when otherwise notified:—Drill order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.

"G" Company, Monday and Thursday (each week), at 7-30 a.m. until further orders. Fall in at Gymkhana. Dress.—Uniform and Helmets.

All N. C. Officers of "C" Company will parade at Head-quarters at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday, 27th instant, for communicating drills.

Recruits "A," "B," "C," "D," "F" Companies to parade every evening at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Plain clothes.

688.—All arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

689.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "K" Company:—

No. 7957 Cadet C. Nissim.
No. 7958 Cadet E. Nissen.
No. 7959 Cadet E. Nissen.
No. 7960 Cadet R. Ezra.
No. 7961 Cadet E. Rodrigues.
No. 7962 Cadet A. D'Souza.
No. 7963 Cadet E. Underhill.
No. 7964 Cadet F. Clemenger.
No. 7965 Cadet C. Canty.
No. 7966 Cadet D. David.
No. 7967 Cadet M. David.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLEY, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Aug. 25.

249 Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every Week-day evening except Saturdays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises. Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250 Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Headquarters every Week-day evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill. Dress:—Uniform or Plain Clothes.

267 Parades.—In the event of the B.V.A. being called out for actual Military Service, Members will be required to parade at Headquarters in Khaki & Helmets as soon as possible, & should bring with them, 2 Blankets, Greatcoat or Waterproof, 1 spare pair of boots, Socks, change of underclothing, Cup, Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug & plate.

269 Parades.—There will be no Infantry drill parade on Saturday and Sunday next.

270 Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies (except those on duty) will parade at Headquarters at 7-45 a.m. as Strong as possible on Sunday Morning next the 30th instant, to proceed to Middle Ground Battery for 6" B. L. Gun drill.
Members should have breakfast before coming on parade.
Tiffin & Tea will be provided. Parade will be dismissed at 7 p.m.
Members who can turn out must notify this Office by 12 Noon on Wednesday, so that arrangements can be made for refreshments.

273 Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade as Strong as possible on Wednesday evening 26th instant, at Headquarters at 5-15 p.m. for 15 pr. B.L. Gun drill and Route March.
Dress:—Uniform & Caps.

(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—
March—"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar.
Excerpts from "The Ballet Coppelia"...Delibes.
Valse—"Zigeunerprimas" ..... Kalman
Selection—"The Duchess of Dantzic" ... Caryll.
Egyptian Serenade "Amina" ..... Lincke.
Potpourri—"Melodious Memories" ..... Finck.
Two Steps—"Skuse Crabapple" ..... Thurban.
National Anthems—(i) "Belgium," (ii) "Russia," (iii) "France," (iv) "Japan."
GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

PASSENGERS BY THE ARABIA.

The P. and O. steamer Arabia, which left London on July 21st, arrived in harbour yesterday, bringing the following passengers:—
Mr W E Davidson, Mr and Mrs J Heywood, Mr and Mrs C Seymour, Mr L C Holson, Mr and Mrs S Tonge, Mr and Mrs Shorrock, Mrs J Riley and infant, Mr N Horner, Mr C Mitha, Mrs H Steen and infant, Mrs Shorrock, Capt and Mrs A Cardew, Mr J Christian, Mrs and Master Howarth, Mr H Bradbury, Mr M Ferguson, Miss M Muldoon, Mrs Smarts and ayah, Mr T Carnson, Mr E Priestly, Mrs G Du Maurier, Gen. Sir J Nixon, Capt H Williams, Capt E Saunders, Shamdeen Hasson, Mr E Pickering, Mr J Hurley, Mr J Cullinane, Mr W Billeh, Mr P Allum, Dr C McCarthy, Capt Fleury, General Wapshare, Major A. Coke, Major J. Hewlett, Mr H Samsudin, Mr A Gulamali, Mr A Mamwala, Mr A Kera, Mr W Whitney, Mr and Mrs H Parson, Capt Taylor's servant, Mr Kera's servant, Mr Mamwala's servant, Mr Gulamali's servant, Mr Samsudin's servant, Mr E R Kanga.

INCOMING MAIL

The s. s "Salsette" with the inward English Mail is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. to-morrow

The Karachi, Sind and Persian Gulf Mails will be closed at the G. P. O. at 3 p.m. on that day.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will be held on 10th September next.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-day at 6 p.m., (S. T.), when Mr. S. S. Mehta will read a paper on "Some customary Rites as a preliminary to Marriage among Hindus."

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, I.C.S., on "Gardens" this evening, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. M. H. Dehdusti, Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring two lady-friends.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Five attacks and six deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. There were no cases of small-pox. Three of the plague attacks were reported from Worli, and one each from Mandvi and Mahim. The total mortality from all causes on Monday was 83, as compared with 70 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 91 of 1912. Out of the total of 1478 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, 12 were found to be plague-infected, B Ward contributing five of these latter, C Ward four and E Ward one, while the A, D. F, and G Wards did not contribute any.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLEOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT

The annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire will be held this evening at the Cercle's rooms Fort, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), to adopt the Committee's Report and audited account for the year 1913, to appoint an honorary auditor for the year 1914, and to appoint scrutineers to examine the voting papers.

CONCESSION RATES FOR FODDER. WITHDRAWN.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

It is notified for general information that the Government of India have decided to withdraw, with effect from 24th August 1914, the concession rates for consignments of fodder booked to stations in Ajmere-Merwara as they are no longer justified by circumstances.

THE LATE POPE.

A holy requiem mass for the late Pope was held yesterday morning at the Bhuleshwar Cathedral in the presence of a very large number of Roman Catholics. His Grace the very Rev. Dr. S. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, officiated, assisted by the clergy of St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Colleges.

This evening at 7 o'clock in the Rosary Church Mazagon there will be a Memorial Service for the late Pope Pius the X Rev. A. Rembold will preach the funeral oration and to-morrow morning at 7 a.m. Solemn Requiem High Mass.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

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Consulting Physician:—
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When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Jamshedji K. Jasawala charged Mahomed Kasam Patel alias Bux, and Manekji Nusserwanji Parekh, with defamation and abetment. Mr. N. N. Saher, and Mr. Moosa, barristers-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the first accused and Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, defended the second accused.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported. Sometime ago, at the Mazagaon Police Court, the two accused had charged the complainant with defamation, in which notices were issued against him. The notices were subsequently discharged, when the accused were not present, and an account of the proceedings was published in the papers. Mr. Godinho, pleader, for the two accused, wrote letters to a vernacular paper, in which among other things, it was alleged that the accused had been informed that there would be an expression of regret on the part of the complainant. Exception was taken to this statement.

Some evidence was recorded, after which Mr. Saher said the case was compounded on the following terms: "Both the accused offer an unqualified apology to the complainant for the letters in question, and the complainant accepts it."

His Worship marked the case "compounded," and acquitted the accused.

IMPORTING OF GUN-LOCKS.

A PATHAN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kasim Aga Ali charged Gulam Hussein Meedgul, a Pathan, with importing two gun-locks without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused recently arrived from Mombasa, and the gun-locks were found hidden in his luggage, on its being examined by Mr. Potts, Chief Inspector of the Customs.

The accused pleaded guilty saying he had been entrusted with the gun-locks by two of his friends at Mombasa, who asked him to deliver them to their relations in Afghanistan.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A RING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali charged a lad named Ahmed Nawli, a cook in the employ of Mr. Ahmed Abdur Pirbhoy of Satar Mansions, Wodehouse Road, with the theft of a gold ring, set with an emerald, valued at Rs. 400.

The charge against the accused was that he stole the ring from his master's house. On the ring being missed he was questioned, when he at first denied all knowledge but subsequently pointed out a tub in the kitchen in which he had placed the ring.

The accused was convicted and ordered to receive five stripes.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY TEAM PROSPECTS.

The European side will be a very weak one this year, owing to the war, which has taken away most of the military players. In Bombay, only H. L. Simms, G. C. Phillips and Sir F. L. Sprott seem to be worth playing. C. T. Maclaren who would certainly have played and R. P. Stoneham, a good bat, who might have been chosen, have both left with the Expeditionary Force. If Sir F. L. Sprott cannot play, D. G. Hurlbatt will be found a very sound wicket-keeper.

The Poona Gymkhana have been sadly weakened by the war. Only Captain Haughton seems deserving of a place. Major Graig will have returned by the date of the match and it is hoped he will be able to play. Captain Goldie, we are sorry to state, has not been in good health of late, but he will be worth playing if he feels able to do so.

From outside, C. H. E. Wilson is available at Surat, but has had very little cricket this year. A. C. Miller from Rajkot is a sound bat, and H. Cheetham may yet be worth a place.

The Karachi Gymkhana is weak this year. F. G. Travers, their best bat is unlikely to be able to get away.

Altogether the Europeans cannot hope to have a great side and must pin their hopes of making a decent show on Simms' coming off.

POONA RACING.

FIFTH DAY.

(TO BE RUN ON WEDNESDAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Monday, 24th August:—

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance over 7 Flights.
Picnic 12-7, Parkhill 11-10, Solution 11-0, Wayward and Wild 10-7, Red Lucifer 9-10, Beroll 9-4, Devereux 9-0.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Baloz 9-7, Zaki Pasha 8-12, Polish 8-8, Winchester 7-12, Singer 7-12, Master Bill 7-11, Mexico 7-10, Maasal 7-8, Galiard 7-2.

THE NERAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs
Malster 9-6, Raspberry 9-4, Fado 9-3, Tofic Pasha 9-0, Ream 8-13, Gafal 8-12, Ace of Hearts 8-11, Minerva 8-10, Bahlool 8-7, Tenebreuse 8-5, Nainava 8-1, British King 8-1, Ben Hur 8-1, Maidania 8-0, Grey Ghost II 7-10, Abdul Aziz 7-8, Scorn 7-7, Zigomar 7-6, Chichester 7-6.

THE TALLYHO CHASE.—Distance about 2½ Miles.
Daisy Priam 11-9, Terra Firma 10-9, Silverbolt 10-6, Highwood 9-8, Red Shot 9-6, Morganatic 9-0.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Principal 10-1, Good Success 9-12, Aden 9-9, Cordite 9-8, Nasirabad 9-0, Ambassador 8-12.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Shining Way, Kemmion, Work Girl, Lumination, Dalmatia, Jacamar.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ Miles.
Black Malik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Beyrut, Kayid, Sweden, Bhatty Chief, Balkan Prince, Young Hyderi, Solar Star and Good Gold.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case, in which Framroj Pallonji Pastakia charged Mr. Jamshedji Kavasji Jasawalla and Mrs. Sunabai Pirojsha Patel with kidnapping his sister-in-law, Perin, aged 13, and outraging her modesty, and with cheating his mother-in-law, Dinbai.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Bomanshah H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the accused.

His Worship, in the course of his judgment, said the allegations and evidence in this case did not establish a prima facie case of kidnapping. The taking of the girl was with the consent of the mother and guardian. But it was contended the consent was vitiated by misrepresentation and deception. There was no evidence of misrepresentation or deception. His Worship did not think he could draw this inference in this case. There was therefore no prima facie case of kidnapping made out. There being no deception, it followed there could be no cheating. There, however, remained the charge under Section 354, Indian Penal Code. But there was not a little of evidence to connect the second accused with the alleged acts of the first accused, constituting the offence under Section 354. As regarded this charge it depended entirely upon the evidence of Perin and Soonabai, together with that of the complainant and his mother-in-law. The evidence of the complainant was altogether untrustworthy. He was heavily indebted. His own admission satisfied his Worship that he was a cheat and a swindler and had stooped to perjury in this case. His Worship could not rely on the evidence of Bai Dinbai, and the two girls were evidently tutored. Bai Dinbai must necessarily support her son-in-law. Upon merits, the conflicting statements rendered their evidence utterly worthless. The case of misrepresentation and deception was destroyed by the witnesses for the prosecution themselves. His Worship did not believe a word of the evidence regarding the presence of the European governess or "ayah," or the representations said to have been made on the dinner day.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Then as to outraging the modesty of Perin, Perin said she was molested and made miserable for nearly a month, but Dinbai and the complainant made her happy all the time but for the alleged incident of the 7th April. That there was no truth in this was clear from the statement of Soona. His Worship was satisfied that the allegations of misconduct were false, and made with the object of levying blackmail on the first accused, who was a man with a weak intellect. The complainant formed his acquaintance at the race-course and soon diagnosed that he had found a good victim for his nefarious designs. The result of the acquaintance was that the accused was fleeced to the extent of nearly Rs. 6,000.

Dealing with the case against the second accused his Worship observed that at the outset he could not say, upon the allegation of the complainant why Dr. Motiwala had not been prosecuted, together with the accused. His case was scarcely distinguishable from the case against the second accused according to the version of the complainant and Dinbai. It was, however, clear to his Worship that persons behind the scenes were responsible for dragging her into the case. The allegations in connection with her (second accused) and Dr. Motiwala, and Dadabhoy Jasamala were evidently made for the purpose of creating evidence against her. She alleged that her father-in-law had instigated the complainant and paid the expenses of the prosecution. She openly alleged that Mr. Manker, who was taking verbatim notes of the evidence, was employed by her father-in-law. His Worship was inclined to believe that there was some truth in that. Whatever might be her past, his Worship was satisfied that she had been unnecessarily dragged into the case.

OBJECT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

On a careful consideration of the evidence before him, his Worship was quite convinced that this was a false case brought with the object of levying blackmail. If there was any truth in it, the mother would have immediately complained to the police. The offences were cognizable. On the other hand, his Worship found that the complainant was not the mother, but her son-in-law, who had been convicted of serious offences. The complaint had been filed a month after the alleged incident. The complainant soon found that he could not prove the case, and more than once absented himself on various pretexts. In consequence of that, his cross-examination had not been completed. As to this document produced his Worship held that there was no doubt that the first accused had executed it, but he was a man of weak intellect, and such a document could easily be obtained from him. His Worship was inclined to accept the story of the first accused regarding the circumstances under which it came into existence. It was a pity the complaint was ever instituted. It had necessitated the tutoring of Perin and Soona, and his Worship was afraid such tutoring must have a disastrous effect on the modesty of girls of such tender years. The mother ought to have known better. His Worship in conclusion said he must order both the accused to be discharged under section 253 of the C. P. Code.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET TO BE CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The share market will remain closed up to September 7th.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 28.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front.
Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.
Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.
Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.
Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.
Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.
Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.
British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.
Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.
Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.
A German aeroplane cut in two by a Belgian airman at Liege.
Germans bombard Liege in Belgium, but are completely repulsed. German cavalry in full flight.
German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.
Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.
The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.
Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.
Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.
Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.
Prince of Wales' fund for relief of distress opened.
German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.
Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.
Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.
British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.
A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.
French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.
Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. A German submarine sunk.
Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.
Germans evacuate Luxemburg, owing to French advance. Germans also retreating from Liège. Germany threatens Belgium with reprisals in the future.
French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.
Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.
Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admiralty till the conclusion of War.
The French repulse German attack in Epincourt, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.
3,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.
Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.
Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.
Germans make a desperate night attack on Fort Seraing, Liege, but are repulsed, 800 being killed.

August 11.—Bulgarian Premier announces that while Bulgaria is resolved to maintain her neutrality, she is compelled to take measures of protection.
Uhlans attack Tongres in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.
Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.
Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.
Austrians attack Servia at seven different points but are repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.
Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.
The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belgium joining hands with Belgians.
Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.
A Uhlan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th.
Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitsbucht in German South-West Africa.
Imperial Government decides to remove Imperial troops from South Africa.

Aug 12.—War between England and Austria declared.
Belgians reoccupy Landen.
Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro. Montenegrins bombard Cataro.
German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles.
Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.
Berlin official report states that 1,500 Frenchmen have been made prisoners in Alsace. French officials deny this report.
Holland is determined to maintain her neutrality.
Belgians engage Germans in the open north-west of Hasselt and successfully hold their own.
Russians repulse German attempt to reoccupy Eydtkuhnen.
Statement issued in Berlin that 1,500 millions sterling of the people's savings will be utilised to raise war loans.

August, 13.—Great Belgian victory reported, after a full day's battle with Germans at Haelen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged, while Belgians sustained slight losses. The Liege forts are intact.
73 German and 12 Austrian steamers seized in Russian ports.

August 14.—The French defeat and pursue the Germans after a two days' battle on the Othain, a German regiment of dragoons being annihilated and a thousand officers and men, a battery of artillery and three machine guns being captured by French troops.
Germans also suffer repulse at Eghezee.
Russians captur Sokal in Galicia, after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss.
Germans enter Kalisz in Poland.
German armed steamer Weissmann captured by Nyassaland Government.
Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron-Gautsch sunk in the Adriatic.

August 15.—Turkey is said to have purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.
Russians are victorious on the Dniester, annihilating two Austrian regiments.
Tsar confers autonomy on Poland.
Austrians cross the Drina at Lodnitza after sanguinary fighting with Servians.
French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi and are advancing on Gembloux.
The French occupy Saales pass after five days' fighting.
The British smash Dares-Salaam wireless station and sink the floating-dock and a surveying ship.
Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad captured by the British near Alexandria.
A German Zeppelin destroyed by a French airman near Nancy.

August, 16.—The French defeat the Bavarian Army Corps at Avricourt and Cirey, and are advancing through the Vosges and Upper Alsace. The French also repulse German attack on Dinant, inflicting heavy loss.
Greece demands explanations of Turkey's mobilisation.
Two Austrian ironclads sunk and another set on fire by French fleet off Budua.
State of siege officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

August, 17.—Kaiser goes to Mains.
Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styr.
Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany demanding her unconditionally to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them; and to deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan for eventual restoration to China. Reply is demanded by noon of 23rd August.
French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro and sunk an Austrian cruiser, 201 men being drowned.
Taveta in British East Africa occupied by Germans.
Italian Foreign Minister states that Italy would never participate in a war against England.
The French occupy Schirmeck near Saales.
British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French lands in France.

August 18.—Germans retiring in disorder north and east before French advance in Upper Alsace.
German overtures to Belgium to secure free passage of German troops rejected peremptorily by Belgium.
Turkey assures Great Britain of her strict neutrality.
The Tsar arrives at Moscow.
Brazil asks Germany for explanations regarding latter's treatment of Senhor Campos.
German Crown Prince reported to be wounded.
Servians rout Austrians near Shabatz, annihilating 3 Austrian regiments and capturing 14 guns.
The French occupy Colmar.
King George's inspiring message to his troops published.
Russians occupy five points in German territory.
Seat of Belgian Government removed to Antwerp.
Desultory fighting reported in North Sea between British and German ships.
Liege forts still intact.

August, 19.—Russians inflict heavy losses on Austrian cavalry divisions along the Gerodok-Rusmin line.
Fierce Battle in progress between Belgians and Germans along an extended front
Germans bombard Diest.
A Belgian aviator averts a surprise attack by Germans on Tirlemont.
French army reaches Moerchingen.

August, 20.—The French re-occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. They also occupy Guebwiller.
Germans occupy Brussels, which has been evacuated by Belgian troops on tactical grounds.

August, 21.—Russians penetrate 20 miles into East Prussia and occupy Lyck.
French troops achieve brilliant success in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns.
Russians repulse Austrian attack against Krasnik, capturing 6 officers and 250 men.
The French advance guard is forced back by Germans in Lorraine.
Germans impose a war contribution of 8 million sterling on Brussels and 2 millions on Liege.

August 22.—New Austrian mobilisation order issued calling out every man capable of bearing arms.
Austrian battleship Zrinyi sunk by French fleet
Germans occupy Ghent, Ostand, Alost and Wetteren
German artillery attack on Namur is in progress.
France protests to the Hague Powers against German use of dum-dum bullets.
Complete victory of Servians over Austrians after four days' battle near Loznitza. Losses on both sides were enormous, while the Servians took thousands of prisoners.
After heroic resistance and terrible carnage on both sides, Belgians retire from Tirlemont.
France and Russia, as well as Britain, agree to observe provisions of Declaration of London.

August, 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.
Liege and Namur still holding out.
Two British liners sunk by Germans.
Mediterranean free from hostile ships.
Germans evacuate North Belgium.

August, 24.—Germans routed by Russians after six days' fighting along the front.
German Zeppellin No. 8 shot down at Badonviller. A German aeroplane flying over Asche catches fire and is destroyed.

In connection with the proposed improvement of the Islamia College, Lahore, and the transfer of the institution to Shahdara, the Government of India have sanctioned a special recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 per annum for the College, and have allotted Rs. 26,000 for expenditure during the current financial year on certain approved objects.

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Wednesday, August 26, 1914.

AWAITING THE ISSUE.

It is evident that a battle of immense magnitude and importance is raging in Belgium. To what extent the forces of the Allies have as yet come into contact with the enemy, whether their whole strength is engaged, we do not, as yet, clearly know, but the battle extends from Mons, 38 miles S. S. W. of Brussels on the west to the Luxemburg frontier on the east—a distance, if a straight line is taken, of about a hundred miles. As we surmised yesterday the British form the extreme left wing of the allied front. They were engaged all day on Sunday, we are told, and held their ground. Further to the east Charleroi, whither 300,000 Germans, it is said, were marching from Brussels has been taken and re-taken. Namur has fallen,—the first line of defence here has been taken and the French troops who had advanced to the line of the river Sambre, which flows from Maubeuge through Charleroi to Namur, have withdrawn again to the French frontier, some twenty miles or so to the rear. That is as much as is known of the position up to the time of writing, and it does not carry us very far. The fall of Namur, we are told, is not regarded as of very great importance in military circles at Simla. It is urged that in holding out until the Allies had completed their strategic dispositions, Namur has done all that was expected of it. This seems to be an expression of unnecessary optimism. It is not merely the fall of Namur that is officially announced, but the failure of the first line of defence in that region. Whether this will prove of final importance in an issue which depends on a battle raging over such an extended area, no one can at present pretend to say. If the Allies are holding their own to the east and west of Namur or gaining ground, and the line at Namur has been pushed back only by an enormous concentration of Germans at this point, such a solitary success may prove in the ultimate result somewhat costly. But it is useless to speculate on what may or may not be, with such little knowledge as we possess. The French official dispatch warns us that the battle will last several days, and points out the impossibility of following it step by step. While it is impossible to disguise our anxiety for the result of a battle that will decide, as was stated yesterday, whether the Allies are to take the offensive or remain on the defensive, it is necessary to receive each item of news dealing with the sectional progress of this struggle with calm and patience remembering that in such a prolonged battle the failures of to-day may be retrieved to-morrow, and that success or failure in one part of the area of fighting may be balanced by a contrary happening in another. Nor must we, above all, be impatient or suspicious of occasional periods of silence. If the official reports of the progress of the battle were made public there would be a risk, as the French official dispatch says, of supplying the enemy with information. It is imperative, therefore, to be patient and to await the final and decisive result.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The seizure of vessels and their ultimate fate are topics of great interest at the present time, and it must be confessed the ideas of the average person on the matter, are rather vague. By virtue of a declaration of war, vessels in which we have made pleasant voyages, ships which have carried our provisions across the seas, are captured, even though their relation to the actual warfare appears rather remote. Yet such are the proceedings in war time. What are the laws which govern these captures, and what immunity have those vessels which belong to neutral countries? We propose to answer briefly the present state of the law regarding the question of prizes of war and contraband of war. It must first be remembered that the Declaration of London to which Great Britain has now decided to adhere, has considerably modified the relations between belligerents and neutrals, and the establishment of an International Prize Court for the adjudication of the captured vessels, will do much toward clearing away many of the anomalies and ambiguities which have up to the present, existed. So far as regards the capture of property or vessels belonging to belligerents the rules generally accepted are pretty clear. Any vessel or property belonging to the belligerents captured is the property of the capturer, and he is free to do what he wishes with it. It is, however, usual to bring the vessels into port, and then arrange for their adjudication before the Prize Court, after which they are sold. Very seldom do belligerents sink vessels of the enemy.

In the case of contraband of war, the case is not so simple. This term is generally used to describe those goods which it is forbidden to neutral countries to supply to belligerent nations. It is generally accepted that all goods such as ammunition, guns, tents and military stores come under this heading, and any neutral vessel carrying these to the extent of half the weight or value of the cargo, is liable to be seized and sold after the Prize Court has passed its verdict. But there is another class which presents difficulty, known as "conditional contraband." It is hard to define this, though several attempts have been made in treaties to draw up lists of articles which could be classed under this heading. Goods which may be used equally in war and peace, as coal, railway-lines, wood, may, if placed in the hands of an enemy give to it the power to prolong the war, and to place the other nation at a disadvantage. In the Agreements made between the United States and the various countries of Europe, an attempt was made to detail all such articles, and neutral vessels were forbidden to convey them to the countries of the belligerents. These lists have not proved entirely satisfactory, and the principle which seems to be followed at the present time, and which was accepted at the Hague Conference in 1907, and in the Declaration of London, may be described as "contraband by destination." Emphasis is now placed not so much on the substance of the goods in question, but on the destination. If it can be shown by the ship's papers that the captured vessel is destined for the country of a belligerent and the "conditional contraband" is for the use of the troops, the enemy has the right to capture it.

In several wars of the last century difficulties arose owing to the ambiguities connected with contraband, and most countries have along striven to get a more just method of proceeding. In the time of the Napoleonic wars the British claimed the right to examine any neutral vessel, and so great was the strength of the British Navy that few disputed the right. When, however, in the time of the South African War, they insisted on the same right, they were vigorously opposed by Germany who insisted that no nation could claim that power. The signatories of the Declaration of London, however, seem to have recognised this right, with a modification. It declares that neutral vessels travelling with a convoy of their own country, shall be exempt from examination, though it is laid down that the commandant of such a convoy shall provide the captain of the belligerent vessel with such information as he requires, and which he could only have obtained by inspection of the vessel. In the time of the Japan-Russian War in 1904, to quote the most recent, the Russians claimed certain rights which were strongly repudiated by the British and the Americans. Coal is an article which may easily be changed from a conditional contraband into actual, and belligerents must be on the guard against the admission of any into the enemy's country. But Russia was not content to capture those coal carrying vessels which were bound for the country of the belligerent, they need must capture all coal vessels found in Eastern waters. The procedure was strongly condemned and Russia was forced to admit that coal, foodstuffs, etc., were only conditional contraband, and could not be confiscated unless it could be shown the vessel is proceeding to an enemy's port. The sinking of another vessel in the Eastern waters also caused considerable trouble. Certain laws exempting those neutral vessels which started from port before the declaration of war was made are to be found in the Declaration referred to. It will doubtless save many complications that the International Prize Court has been formed and the many questions relating to goods in neutral bottoms may be settled by so authoritative a body.

THE FATE OF GERMAN TRADE.

The "Review of the Trade of India" for 1913-14, which has just been issued contains, as usual, the latest statistics with regard to India's trade with Germany which are of special interest at this juncture. Imports during the year amounted to the value of 752 lakhs, while the total value of exports reached 2,318 lakhs. These figures show that India exports to Germany more than three times as much as she imports. There is every reason to believe that the whole of the export trade will be deviated into other markets, so ultimately India stands to lose nothing. The Board of Trade at Home has already started the campaign against German trade by issuing pamphlets giving details and statistics, and so far as Indian imports are concerned, there can be no doubt as to England's ability to manufacture the goods till recently supplied by Germany. Moreover, the stoppage of German exports to India ought to give a decided impetus to Swadeshi manufactures, especially in cotton manufactures, which during the year under notice, amounted to the value of 139 lakhs. The war has automatically put an end to almost half Germany's trade with the world, and the attempt on the part of British manufactures to seize Germany's foreign trade will, if successful, prove as ruinous to the Germans as a defeat in the present war. Indeed the most effective weapon Great Britain possesses against the enemy is the steady breaking down of the defence by the strangulation of her trade. Although Germany has the advantage that her manufacturers have been taught to depend to a considerable extent on their home market, nevertheless the dislocation of her internal markets, the loss of her enormous overseas trade, and eventually of her colonies, and the closing to her of access to the wheat markets of Russia and Roumania must have their inevitable effect, not to speak of the steady rise of price and the accentuation of labour difficulties which are sure to be the accompaniments of a protracted war.

"The Strangulation of German Commerce," to which Reuter alluded a few days ago, is gaining in intensity and wideness of range every day. Not only in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean, but in Indian and Chinese waters it has been visible for some time, there being reason to believe that quite a considerable proportion of Germany's five thousand odd ships must have been accounted for already. That in the command of the sea we have the most potent instrument to starve the enemy into submission the astute Germans doubtless realise as well as ourselves, but we have no means of knowing what reserve of food-supplies Germany can fall back upon though we may be sure that a nation which has so carefully organised its reserves of men and armaments and finance for war, could not have overlooked the vital importance of the question of food-supplies. But these supplies, according to military experts, can hardly last well over a year. If that be so, it seems probable that the German Fleet will continue to refuse a general action in the North Sea, the only serious damage we can at this stage of the war inflict upon the German coast towns being by means of British hydro-aeroplane and submarine work.

Notes of the Day

The "Demon Omnipotens" of Europe.

Germany has so long played the part of the "Demon Omnipotens" of Europe that the opinion of the late Sir Robert Morier, one of the greatest ambassadors of Bismarck, the maker of modern Germany, seems strikingly apposite at this time. One of the chief counts of Sir Robert's indictment of the Iron Chancellor was that he had materialised and brutalised the genius of Germany. "Bismarck made a great Germany," he once said to the late Mr. W. T. Stead, "but he has made little Germans." In "Truth about Russia," there is a chapter headed "Bismarck the Peacemaker." This chapter is stated by Mr. Stead to have been written under the direct inspiration of Sir Robert Morier, whose conception of Bismarck was sinister in the extreme. The following trenchant passage is taken from the chapter referred to.

"Imagine Prince Bismarck as a great personification of the Society of Jesus, as despotic, as unscrupulous, and as false as the Jesuits pictured in the Orange lodges . . . Germans have disappeared, only Germany remains,—a gigantic figure which has only one brain,—and the grey matter of that brain is Bismarck. To build up that Frankenstein, the once independent headstrong Germans have been mashed into a kind of bloater-paste of humanity; the individual unit has disappeared, only the amalgam remains. In the evolution of the intelligence of the German state it has eliminated its conscience. The man of blood and iron sticks at nothing in order to secure his ends. Falsehood, force, intrigue, treachery, war, are alike instruments in his hand, and are judged by him exclusively from the point of view of their relative efficiency."

German Brutality.

In a leader yesterday we commented on "German Chivalry," or rather the lack of it, in war, pointing out some recent manifestations of brutality of which the German invaders of Belgium have been guilty. A French telegram the other day stated that the Germans were acting like "unbridled savages." Even allowing for a touch of exaggeration in the statement, it must be admitted that the Germans are habituated to the adoption of brutal tactics on the battle field. However, as the "Times of India" reminds us, brutality is one of the factors in war which no less a personage than the Kaiser has elevated to almost the sanctity of a doctrine. Fourteen years ago, addressing the German contingent at Bremerhaven, who were leaving to assist in the relief of the Legations at Peking during the Boxer rebellion, His Imperial Majesty made the following amazing speech.

"When you meet the foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as the Huns, a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Etzel (Attila) gained a reputation in virtue of which they still live in historical tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China that no Chinaman will ever again even dare to look askance at a German."

In sheer bloodthirstiness the above advice has seldom been equalled by any modern commander, and it is just as well for the world to bear in mind at this juncture that the Kaiser is not only not unrepentant, but is evidently determined to follow in the footsteps of the heroes of his admiration,—the Huns, the Goths, and the Vandals. One cannot help suspecting that even Timur's pyramid of skulls would leave the Kaiser and his army cold!

Hopeless Albania.

One can well imagine the desperate condition of Albania to which a Reuter telegram yesterday drew attention. Owing to the war, the "Foundling Kingdom" of Europe seems to be at present without a guardian, both Austria-Hungary and Italy being at the moment too preoccupied with vital problems affecting their own existence to give much thought to the stability of Prince William's rule. The fog of war has enveloped Albania too, and we have at present no means of knowing whether the foreign warships which were sent to Durazzo for the protection of the Mpret have been withdrawn or not; or whether the insurgents still have the upper hand and are extending their sway or not. As the telegram yesterday hints, the new state appears to have already become bankrupt. All the sources of economic life are sealed up. The fields are neglected. Crops have not been reaped. There is hardly any internal trade and no foreign commerce, except in weapons of war. Poverty has deepened into acute misery, and, according to Dr. Dillon, famine will soon be stalking the land. But the outlook for Albania seems, at this juncture, even more hopeless than the present, and it is to be feared that not till the war is over can there be any attempts on the part of Europe to unravel the tangled skein.

An Indian Artist in Europe.

We learn that, just before the outbreak of war, Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin, the talented young Indian artist who, as our readers are aware, has been recently exhibiting his pictures in Paris and London, was invited by Herr Reichter, the great German art-critic, to exhibit some of his paintings in Dresden and other important galleries in Germany. Owing to the war Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin is, of course, precluded from accepting the invitation, but all the same the invitation indicates the gradual spread of the area of European appreciation of Indian art. Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin is at present exhibiting in the Manchester and Liverpool galleries. It is of interest to learn also that the "Music Series" in water-colours, which have elicited the warmest commendation from a host of European artists, including Saradin and Henri Frantz, have just been reproduced in black and white in a fascinating work entitled "Indian Music" by Mrs. Fyzee-Rahamin whose nom-de-plume is "Shahinda."

The Finances of Cochin.

Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., Dewan of Cochin State, has just issued a Memorandum explaining the Financial Statement of the Cochin State for the year 1090 M. E. that is, August 1914-1915. The total receipts are estimated at Rs. 46,93,000 and the total expenditure at Rs. 47,59,200 leaving a deficit of Rs. 66,200. Mr. Bhore explains the deficit as more apparent than real, it being the result of the utilisation of surplus balances for the purposes for which they are accumulated. Under expenditure, an increase is recorded under the heads of Education, Sanitation and Public Works which is indicative of the steady progress in the State, which a few years ago embarked upon a well-planned reform. Mr. Bhore's Memorandum makes it clear that the financial position of the State is strong and its resources excellent, and although economy is essential, there is no need whatever for parsimony.

BATTLE RAGING ALONG A HUNDRED MILE FRONT.

NO DECISIVE RESULT YET.

BRITISH TROOPS HOLD THEIR GROUND.

FALL OF NAMUR UNIMPORTANT.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BERLIN.

A tremendous battle is raging from Mons to the Luxemburg frontier—a front of about 100 miles. On the extreme left of the line the British troops were engaged all day and after dark on Sunday, and held their own.

Namur has fallen but in military circles little importance is attached to this. Namur has fulfilled its part in holding out long enough to enable the Allies to complete their dispositions.

Charleroi, to which 300,000 Germans are reported to have marched has been taken and retaken

As pointed out by the French official dispatch the huge extension of the front and the numbers engaged make it impossible to follow the battle step by step, and a decisive result must be awaited.

The Russians are reported to have penetrated 40 miles into East Prussia and, it is said, intend to cover the remaining 300 miles to Berlin by forced marches.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WESTERN THEATRE

FALL OF NAMUR.

DESPERATE BATTLE.

FIGHTING ALL ALONG THE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 4 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Namur has fallen.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 6-35 p.m.

A French official despatch, issued this morning, said that the Germans were making most desperate efforts to take Namur.

The Frenchmen had taken the offensive everywhere. From Mons to the frontier of the Duchy of Luxemburg the battle was raging. Nearly the whole German army and reservse were engaged.

Field operations, the despatch continues, especially on the right, which is wooded, are difficult. The battle will presumably last several days.

The huge extension of the front, and the numbers engaged, render it impossible to follow the battle step by step, and a decisive result must be awaited. Otherwise there is a risk of supplying the enemy with information.

Mons is the capital of the Belgian province of Hainault, on the Trouille, 38 miles S. S. W. of Brussels. Population: 27,015.

Namur, a city of Belgium, is at the confluence of the Sambre with the Meuse, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Brussels. The old fortifications have been razed since 1866, their place being taken by a cordon of seven forts. Population, 32,700.

NO IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE FALL.

WORTHILY FULFILLED ITS PART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

No great importance is attached to the fall of Namur in military circles here.

The citadel is an ancient work to which have been added a number of detached forts of comparatively recent date but they are less formidable than those which have put up such a splendid defence at Leige and their armament is obsolecent. Strategically the early fall of Namur was an absolute necessity to Germans as it stood right athwart what is apparently their main line of advance. Doubtless they concentrated in overwhelming force against it and in holding out sufficiently long to admit of the Allies making their final dispositions Namur has worthily fulfilled its part.

BRITISH FORCES ENGAGED.

ENEMY KEPT AT BAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24. 2-55 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the British forces were engaged all day Sunday and after dark in the neighbourhood of Mons, and held their ground.

The Bureau also says that news has been received that the first line of defence of Namur has been taken, and this necessitates the withdrawal of a portion of the allied troops from the Sambre line to their original position on the French frontier.

The Bureau states that no information has been received regarding casualties, which will be published as soon as they are known.

POSITIONS ABANDONED.

DONON AND SAALES NO LONGER IMPORTANT.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 6-45 p.m.

An Official communique announces that it has been decided to withdraw the French troops from Donon and Saales, as these points are no longer important, seeing that the French occupy a fortified line beginning at Nancy.

Saales, a canton and commune of France in the dep. of the Vosges, and arround. of Saint Die.

Nancy a capital of Meurthe-et-moselle. lies on the river Meurthe, 220 miles by rail east of Paris and 94 west of Strasburg. It is the capital of the Duchy of Lorraine. Population: 90,539.

BELGIAN CASUALTIES.

A TOTAL OF TEN THOUSAND.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 8-0 p.m.

It is announced by the Belgian Minister of War that the total Belgian casualties amount to ten thousand.

300,000 GERMANS

MARCHING SOUTHWARD ON CHARLEROI

LONDON, Aug. 24. 8-0 p.m.

From Brussels it is stated that three hundred thousand Germans have marched southward on Charleroi.

CHARLEROI TAKEN AND RE-TAKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 6-35 p.m.

Charleroi has been taken and re-taken.

Charleroi is a Belgian town on the Sambre, 35 miles S. by E. of Brussels. Population: 25,000.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 6-5 p.m.

The statement that Mr. Balfour is negotiating with regard to the exchange of German prisoners, which appeared in the newspapers, is officially denied. The question has been receiving the attention of the Government departments.

EARL OF LEVEN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug 24. 7-15 p.m.

The Press Bureau says that the Earl of Leven was dangerously wounded on August 22nd.

The Earl of Leven and Melville is the thirteenth holder of the title. He is a Second Lieutenant in the Scots Greys, being 24 years of age. He succeeded his brother to the title last year.

EASTERN THEATRE.

MARCHING ON BERLIN.

SPLENDID WORK BY RUSSIANS.

TURNING MOVEMENT CRUSHED.

LONDON, Aug. 24. 6-5 p.m.

The Russians have already penetrated forty miles into Prussian territory. Their intention is said to be to cover the remaining three hundred miles to Berlin by forced marches.

Even if the official version of the Russian victory is only approximately correct, the Russians have done splendidly by occupying Insterburg and commanding the railway to Dantzig.

They crushed the turning movement which was intended to envelop their right. It must be remembered, however, that the Russians will now be impeded by a district covered with lakes and marshes, through which they will have to pass. Also on their right is the great fortress of Koenigsberg.

Insterburg is a town of East Prussia, on the Angerap river, 55 miles east of Konigsberg. Population: 27,300.

Dantzig, a great seaport and fortress, capital of West Prussia, is on the left bank of the western branch of the Vistula, 284 miles N. E. of Berlin, and 4 from the river's mouth in the shallow Gulf of Dantzig, an inlet of the Baltic. There are an imperial dockyard and an artillery Arsenal in the town. Population: 140,540.

Konigsberg is a town and fortress in East Prussia, on the river Pregel, 366 by rail N.E. of Berlin. Population: 192,500.

ENGLAND.

CABINET ACTIVITY.

PREMIER'S EARLY-MORNING MEETING WITH EARL KITCHENER.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 25 p.m.

There has been great activity in England to-day, Mr. Asquith returned to Downing Street at one in the morning, and saw Earl Kitchener at eight this Morning

Afterwards the Cabinet met.

OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 9-35 p.m.

Army orders announce that during the war competitive examinations from the special reserve of officers, militia, territorials and the ranks for commission in regular army will be suspended.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 8 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Baron Island, to render advice and assistance to the committees of the Dominion contingents.

The members of the committee are Viscount Bryce, Baron Denman, Sir Edward Ward, Sir Owen Phillipps, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Murray and Mr. Richard Burbidge.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMAN TRADE.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 9-30 p.m.

In continuance of the campaign against the trade of Germany and Austria, the Board of Trade is issuing pamphlets giving details and statistics. The London Chamber of Commerce will hold an important meeting to-morrow to consider the question.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2 a.m.)

BATTLE AT CHARLEROI.

GERMANS REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 10-10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ostend telegraphs:—

"The battle at Charleroi was most desperately fought. The objective of the Germans was to force passage of the Sambre at as many points as possible. The German cavalry was everywhere met by the French cavalry and infantry. It appears that they were equally matched. The role assigned to the British troops is of the highest importance.

"German attempts to capture Anderlues and Jumet were repulsed. The Germans bombarded Jumet but with little result. Furious artillery duel and machine-gun fire occurred along the Sambre. The Germans has been repulsed at all points up to Sunday."

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 10-10 p.m.

The Italian Premier has assured a group of Deputies that no mobilisation is imminent.

He added that even if mobilisation did occur it would not mean the abandonment of neutrality.

INDIA.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following further donations are announced:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	6,27,352	0	0
H. H. The Rao of Cutch	25,000	0	0
H. H. The Nawab of Cambay	5,000	0	0
H. H. The Nawab of Sachin	5,000	0	0
The Chief of Miraj (Senior)...	2,000	0	0
The Chief of Ichal Karanji...	2,000	0	0
The Thakor of Kerwada	1,500	0	0
Mr. Rammarayan Hurandrai	1,500	0	0
Mr. Khetsey Khaisey	1,000	0	0
Shrimant Baba Saheb Pant Sachiv, Heir Apparent, Bhor State	1,000	0	0
The Chief of Vishalgad	1,000	0	0
Mr. Purshotum M. Nathoobhai	500	0	0
Mr. F. P. B. Wood	500	0	0
Lt.-Col. F. Macdonald, Political Agent, Malwa	500	0	0
Sir Temulji B. Nariman	500	0	0
Keshawrao Bhonsley, Proprietor Lalit Kalu Darsha Natak Mandali, (Proceeds of performance at the Victoria Theatre)	500	0	0
Messrs. Marcks & Co., Rs. 100, General Manager and entire staff 318-13-8...	418	13	8
Major and Mrs. E. W. Berthen	300	0	0
C. N. Moberly Esq.	200	0	0
Mr. Sorabji B. Kapadia	151	0	0
Prof. O. V. Muller	150	0	0
Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons	101	0	0
Mr. A. E. Mould	100	0	0
Dr. A. G. Viegas	100	0	0
Mr. A. S. Wadia	100	0	0
"A Soldier's Son"	100	0	0
	6,76,572	13	8

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Imperial India Relief Fund has not reached ten and a half lakhs. The recent subscriptions included the Maharaja of Mysore two lakhs, the Maharaja of Jodhpur one lakh, General Gurdit Singh of Patiala half a lakh, and the Thakur Sahib of Gondal quarter of a lakh.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

The War Relief Fund in Rangoon amounts at present to Rs. 30,104.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

A meeting of the citizens of Lahore will be held to-morrow to take measures in connection with the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR SUBSCRIBES ONE LAKH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has intimated his intention of subscribing one lakh of rupees to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund, besides the two lakhs he has already subscribed to the Viceroy's Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

GIFTS FOR TROOPS.

LADIES' DEPOT OPENED IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

A ladies' depot will be opened in the Madras Presidency under the direction of Lady Pentland for the receipt of all gifts of clothing, necessaries, medical and other comforts for the troops, whether from individuals, local working parties or associations.

OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

FAMILIES TO BE SENT HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the despatch Home of families of officers, departmental officers with honorary rank, and warrant officers proceeding on active service.

Arrangements will be made by the Q. M. G. in India to send these families in a specially selected ship. General officers commanding are to submit applications to army headquarters as soon as possible.

NO CONCESSIONS TO LEAVE COLOURS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

A special India Army Order notifies that unless invalided no man will be allowed to leave the colours or reserve unless the officer commanding the unit considers this for the good of the service, and none will be transferred to the reserve until the establishment is being increased in the various battalion groups according to a fixed scale. As regards Indian officers the thirty-two years rule for retirement will be enforced only where officers commanding think it desirable.

INDIAN WAR RISKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A Press Communique states:—It is understood that the British Government have considered, but have rejected as impracticable, a proposal that the war risk insurance scheme should be administered by branch offices situated in India. It has been found impossible to establish such offices in Liverpool and Glasgow and administrative difficulties which prevent further extension to India.

As already intimated, however, hulls and cargoes of vessels in India which are borne on the books of the three associations can be insured under the scheme, if policies are taken out on personal applications by agents resident in London. An increasing amount of insurance is also being effected in the open market in London on reasonable terms.

BANKING AND BUSINESS MESSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Arrangements are being made in connection with banking and business messages for Europe under which in case of approved banks and firms they should be transmitted by Government agency, thereby removing the restriction which confines them at present to one code. In the case of Calcutta the work will be entrusted to the Controller of Currency and in other centies to the Accountants General.

It is notified that all telegrams whether inland or foreign must contain the sender's name or his register name equivalent in the text. Otherwise they are liable to be detained by the censor.

TEA SALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 25.

The proposed resumption of the tea sales has been cancelled owing to difficulties in shipment.

CEYLON CONTINGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 25.

The Governor announces that he hopes to mobilise selected candidates for the Ceylon contingent in a day or two.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

MR. CHUCKERBUTTY'S DISAPPOINTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Meetings are being held in all the districts of Calcutta to enlist names of those desirous of joining the Bengal Ambulance Corps. Already over seven hundred names have been enrolled.

At a meeting yesterday evening Mr. B. Chuckerbutty, however, made the following disappointing announcement:—I have very great disappointing news to convey. We have just received a communication from the authorities that it will not be possible to enrol our youths and train them for purposes of being sent abroad as there is reason to believe that the expeditionary force from India may sail without delay. It is now our desire that services so promptly and so cheerfully offered should be utilised in this country or wherever it may be necessary for similar purposes."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Indian papers express their disappointment at the announcement that the Bengal Ambulance Corps which was being organised will be unnecessary.

LOYAL MANIFESTATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Jandola Bhitannis have been informed that should occasion or necessity arise advantage will be taken of their patriotic offer to the Government of India of their services.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARADA, Aug. 25.

A public meeting of the citizens of Karad city was held yesterday. Resolutions of the citizens' loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and of contribution to the War Relief Fund were passed.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, August 25.

An open-air meeting of the residents of Punchagani was held to express unswerving loyalty and devotion to H. I. M. the King-Emperor. Mr. D. R. Sethna presided. The meeting was attended by almost all the Indian and European residents, and the Cadet Corps of the Panchangani Parsi Boys' High School, headed by their officer, Captain Rowan, attended in uniform.

Mr. N. R. Billimoria moved the following resolution:—

"The residents of Panchgani of all classes and creeds, assembled in this public meeting, deem it their sacred and pleasant duty on the accesion of this war against Germany and Austria, which their beloved King-Emperor has been obliged to declare, to express their unflinching loyalty and heart-felt devotion towards H. M. the King-Emperor and beg to give an assurance of their earnest desire to render such service as might be required of them and to pray for the success of the British and their Allies."

Mr. Pattni seconded, and Mr. Umar Musa Kasam supported the resolution, which was enthusiastically carried, the Band of the Parsi High School striking up the National Anthem and Rule Britannia."

It was next resolved to forward the resolution to H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KURLA, August 24.

On Monday the 24th August at 3 p.m. a public meeting of the citizens of Kurla at the old Station School Hall was held to express the loyalty and the devotion of Kurla public to Government and His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and also to offer in a public manner their humble resources and services to Government on the occasion of the present war. The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, M.A., I.C.S., Collector, Thana, presided.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24.

On the occasion of the Id festival to-day the various mosques were largely attended, and prayers for the victory of the British arms enthusiastically made. Some Moulvis also advised their followers to sink all their differences, and appealed to their sense of duty to the Empire at this juncture.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Aug. 24.

A large Id procession started from the Begamsaheb Palace this morning for prayers at Idga which was largely attended by Mahomedans. In the procession, Mir Abdulrasal Alamkhan, Nawabsaheb of Bella, and Nawabzada Mir Masud Alamkhan and others were the chief figures. The Nawabsaheb invited all Mahomedans to accompany the procession and to pray on the auspicious day for the victory of British arms in the present war. On return the Nawabsaheb and Nawabzadasaheb were garlanded at many places by the community. After reaching the Palace a durbar was held and Moulvisaheb Ahmedalli of Baroda at the request on the Nawabsaheb made an eloquent speech for the occasion and once more all blessed and special prayers were offered that our British benign Government may turn out victorious in the present crisis. The Nawabsaheb also requested the gathering to help Government with all their power.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEOLALI, Aug. 24.

At Bhagur Iddgah Kazi Syed Saifuddin, manager of the Jamal Sanitorium, on behalf of the Mohamedans of Bhagur and Deolali and those here on change from various places, offered prayers after Iddnama for the victory and further prosperity to the British Raj and long life to the King-Emperor and Queen Empress. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Aug. 24.

A public meeting of the citizens of Sangli was held last evening in the High School hall. Shrimant Appa Saheb, Chief of Sangli, presided. The Chief remarked that the large gathering after the recent calamity of floods was a sure index of their loyalty and response to the call of duty. He eloquently appealed to his subjects to make every possible sacrifice and to band together as one man with one design to support and strengthen England and to volunteer to serve the Government in any capacity. The Government may be pleased to employ them and encourage them to give the Government every moral support in all their actions. He appealed to them to prove before the world that the princes and people of India were ever ready and anxious to accept all risks financial and otherwise for England and the Empire and concluded with a prayer to the Almighty for success to the British arms.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution assuring Government of their unswearing loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and readiness to place their humble resources at the disposal of his Majesty's Government and prayed for the success of British arms. A committee was appointed to collected funds. Over five hundred rupees were collected on the spot. The President was authorised to communicate the wishes of the meeting to his Majesty's Government.

(Continued on page 8.)

LOYAL MANIFESTATIONS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

(From a Correspondent.)

RUSTAMPURA, Aug. 24.

A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Dinshaw B. Dalal at Rustumpura which was attended by members of the various low as well as the high castes of Hindus of the place. The Brahmins and Mahomedans were also present and gave expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

Prayers were offered by Dhanaswar Maharaj for the success of the British arms.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMKHANDI, Aug. 23.

A large mass meeting of Jamkhandi public was held yesterday evening, Sir Bhausaheb, the Chief of Jamkhandi who presided, explained the object of the meeting, which was to aid the Imperial War Relief Fund and send a message of loyalty to the British Crown. His Highness referred to the cordial relations between the Patwardhans and the Government and to the sentiments of duty, charity co-operation and loyalty entertained in Jamkhandi. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting and unanimous resolutions of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj were passed. A committee was also appointed to collect donations to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The Chief has subscribed Rs. 5,000 and Lady Ramabaisaheb Rs. 2,000. In the morning over a thousand students gathered together in a crowded meeting in the High School and were addressed on the war theme and sufferings and distress likely to result from the war The message, of loyalty was communicated to the Crown through the proper channel.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Aug. 25.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Alibag was held in the hall of the John Elphinston High School, to express loyalty to the British Government and to pray for the success of the British arms in the present war and to enlist the support and sympathy of the people at this critical time. The Collector, Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., was proposed to the chair by the president o' the municipality.

The Chairman of the meeting after mentioning the object of the meeting, gave a short account of the situation of the war and said that there was no reason for any panic as it was next to impossible for the Germans to invade India, as whatever the military strength of their land forces might be they were far inferior to the British in their navy, and the sea routes to India were well guarded by British war ships. Then the people were assured of the safety of the Postal and Government Banks and advised to deposit their money in them for security.

Next the attention of the Mahammadan population was directed to the fact that at one time it was believed that Turkey was going to help Germany but that was unfounded as Turkey was going to maintain strict neutrality.

Further it was declared and forcibly emphasized that the British were fighting for a just cause and that God and Right were on their side.

The Collector not only spoke in English but dealt with each point in Marathi too, so that the whole audience might be able to grasp what he said.

After the presidential address several prominent citizens spoke in Marathi giving short accounts of the war in its different aspects and calling on the people to take note of what had been said by the president.

Mr. Mahamed Enus, a prominent Mahammadan merchant of the town, said that a certain, well-known Mahammadan leader had declared that if Turkey should take part against the British, the Mussulmans of India would prove loyal to the British Raj and fight only on its behalf.

Three resolutions of loyalty were passed in the meeting and it was decided to communicate them to the King-Emperor through the Viceroy.

Three cheers were given for the British Raj and after the singing of the National Anthem the meeting came to an end.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Moslems of Calcutta, yesterday at the conclusion of "Id prayers," offered a special prayer for the success of the British Arms.

A special Puja was performed at "Kalighat" under the supervision of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Sir Chandra Madhab Ghosh and other Hindu Judges of the High Court for the restoration of peace and British success.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, Aug. 25.

At a big gathering of Mahomedans, including merchants and landlords, yesterday, prayers were offered for the success of British arms.

(From a Correspondent.)

DILDURA, August 25.

Yesterday morning, at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi at Dildura after the Id prayers were over prayers were offered for the success of the British arms and a speedy but glorious termination of the war. In the afternoon an open air meeting was held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi to express staunch and steadfast loyalty of the entire people of Pergunnah Atia and its neighbourhood to the British Throne, and to explain to the people the need of giving some substantial proof of their loyalty at this crisis by participating in the movement already set on foot in Calcutta under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor for sending a present of gunny bags for the use of the Expeditionary Army as a gift to the Empire from Bengal.

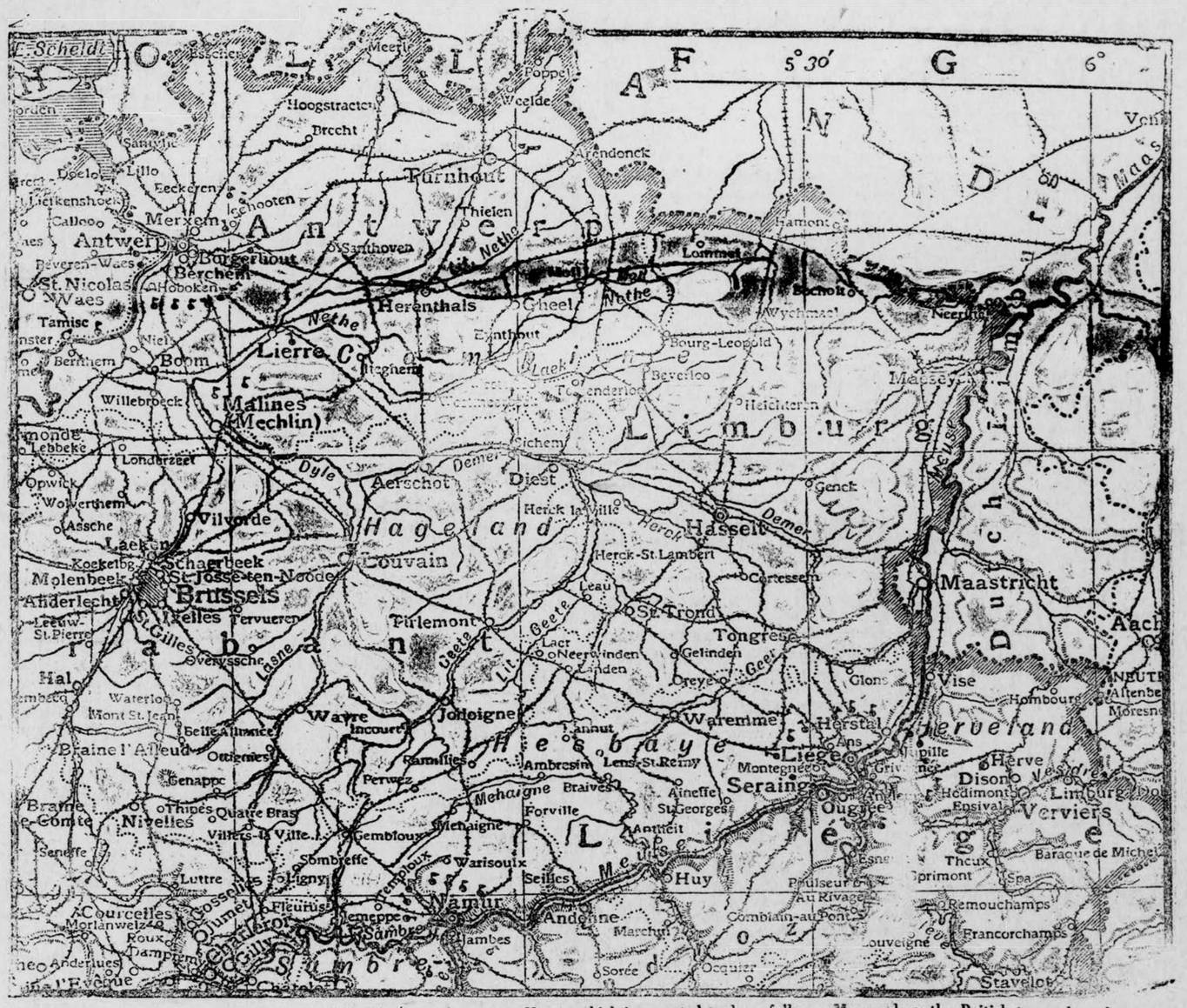
(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, August 25.

In response to the invitation of the Junagad Vadnagara Nagar Brahmins' Vidyotejak Mandal the Nagar community of Junagad assembled in a public meeting, offered their heartfelt prayer to the Almightly God for the success of the British arms in the present crisis of war in Europe.

The meeting resolved to utilize the fund already in hand in performing through learned Brahmins certain religious ceremonies which according to the Hindoo shastras are most helpful in crowning the British arms with success.

THE FALL OF NAMUR.



The above map illustrates the area of the German advance on Namur which is reported to have fallen. Mons, where the British troops have been ighting, is about 25 miles to the west of Charleroi.

WAR FUNDS IN SCHOOLS.

In many schools in Bombay war funds have been opened and the pupils are making a satisfactory response.

TELEGRAMS FOR ANTWERP.

A telegraphic notification issued yesterday says:—

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in the province of Antwerp.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott having offered to raise a regiment for active service from members of the Anglo-Indian community and having received a reply that should necessity arise, his offer will be considered, the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India yesterday decided to open a register for recruits for an Anglo-Indian Regiment.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 25.

On the arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy case being resumed to-day, Mr. Sen dealt with Rash Behari Bose's connection with the case. He said that he was a police spy and had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy, he was not employed by Government but by the police. The former often had no knowledge of the police methods. Counsel cited various incidents when Rash Behari had stated that he was connected with the police.

In connection with Charan Das, counsel said that this accused had been buoyed up with the hope and prospect of release and had not spoken of the tortures said to have been inflicted on him by the police. For this reason he had also made a statement of confession. Counsel read that statement commenting on various points as he proceeded. There was, he contended, not the slightest evidence of the complicity of Charan Das.

The Court rose here for the day.

WOMEN AT WORK.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the rooms of the Women's branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at Waterloo Mansions yesterday morning, and took a very keen interest in all that was being done there.

Our representative was told that there were many ladies who could not get to work as materials are wanted, and the general secretary hopes that the mill-owners, to whom he has issued a special appeal, and others, will make a quick response and send in at least a week's supply without further delay.

Work at the rooms is progressing and even school girls are taking part in it.

A meeting of the ladies of St .Andrew's Church was held in the Vestry on Monday afternoon, in connection with the work to be done for the Women's section of the War Relief Work in Bombay. It was decided to start a work party immediately beginning on Thursday at 5 o'clock and meeting thereafter every Monday and Thursday at the same hour in the Vestry The meeting was enthusiastic and well attended.

THE ARABIA.

DETAINED SIX DAYS AT GIBRALTAR.

A journey from England to India nowadays by the P. and O. mail steamer is usually a prosaic and uneventful affair, but that which the Arabia completed yesterday was somewhat out of the ordinary. When the Arabia left London on July 31st the war cloud had made its appearance, but it had not enveloped Great Britain. When she arrived at Gibraltar, however, Britain had declared war on Germany, and she was detained there for six days. Then she went on to Malta, which was a very busy port in those days, the harbour being full of warships coaling. The ship was left in darkness at night right through the Mediteranean, and in the day time sighted several French warships doing patrol duty.

The Arabia had on board about half a million in bullion for Bombay.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

The August settlement in silver has now been completed. By yesterday many brokers had settled at the rate of Rs. 76-12 while several of them insist that the fair rate for settlement is Rs. 75. The bulls declined to effect the settlement at that rate. The result is that to avoid complications the market is closed for forward sales, while there is a considerable demand for ready silver.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM A LAHORE PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

With reference to the rumour about the Punjab Government having demanded security from a press, it appears that Pandit Hari Lal Sarma, proprietor of the "Sabah Press" has been required by the Punjab Government to deposit with the District Magistrate of Lahore, Rs. 3,000 for having published in the daily Urdu paper "Hindu," an article which in the local Government's opinion contains words likely to spread hatred or ill-will against European subjects of the King-Emperor in British India. Harilal Sarma is also editor of the paper. The press deposited a security of Rs. 500 before this.

THE WAR AND THE HARVESTS.

PROSPECTS IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

The following article in "The Times" summarises as much as was known at the end of July about the harvests and food supplies in the countries affected by the war:—

It is an undoubted benefit to the British consumer that war has been delayed until the first sheaves of the home crops were already in stack, while so much wheat land was ripe for the harvester that scarcity could be at most a matter of days. Had war broken out before June was over excitement of the corn markets must have been far greater than has actually been the case.

The days when our ports held a month's supply of wheat and ample reserves of feeding stuffs for her stock appear to be past, and trade profits in times of peace are now so small that there is no longer a margin for carrying charges, for paying for the warehoused holding of grain or of demurrage on arrival, but unlanded, corn on shipboard That flour has risen 1s. 6d. per sack since Monday and wheat 2s. per quarter despite the early prospective supply of fair to good home corps is a circumstance supplying in some slight measure a key to what would have happened if new crop supplies had been seven weeks instead of a fortnight off.

So much for the general situation. The particular details of the food supplies involved in the present struggle in South-Eastern Europe require separate consideration, for two very distinct issues will be found to be involved.

FINE AUSTRIAN PRODUCE.

The first but least improtant issue is that of the British market being cut off from certain quality articles much in request, yet by no means to be regarded as necessaries. Austrian rolls on the dinner table and the fine flour of Hungary for making light and high-class pastry are already, we should imagine, being produced at a loss, for the flour is up to 50s. per sack and may easily go much higher; indeed, Austria-Hungary The home wheat crop of the Dual Empire is reckoned about 7 per cent. deficient, the yields varying from a full average in Western Austria to as much as 14 per cent. under the mean in Hungary and Transylvania. The eastern part of the Empire, that nearest to the seat of war, will be barely self-supporting. Happily there is no reason to fear that confectionary will become of Mugby Junction heaviness, for the chief London millers and their brethern of other cities are making excellent pastry flour by Hungarian process, no longer the jealously guarded secret of the Budapest mills.

The other quality staple from which we may consider ourselves cut off is the fine, small, round maize of Hungary, Servia, and the entire region of immediate strife. This particular article is highly escteemed for particular article is highly esteemed for feeding poultry pigions, and game birds, home-grown tick beans will be available. The matter is one of secondary consequence, though now that trouble has arisen everyone regrets the meagre stock kept. Servian exports of silk cocoons, of plums and prunes, of cherries and cherry liqueurs are appreciable and are already stopped, but after all, this is a luxury market and its temporary destruction is mainly important as reducing the resources of many thousands of hard-working Servian agriculturists.

THE SERVIAN HARVEST.

The hardy yeomen of Servia are a very sturdy and industrious class. The average holding is about 20 acres, and absorbs the attention of a man and his family. These farmers and their sons constitute the backbone of the Servian army, but when the fighting is over they are apt to return to the land without further thought of politics. Unlike the Greeks, who talk politics at every market, the Serb peoples wish for the most part to labour in peace and look instinctively to a strong ruler—a Czar. The Servians are at present producing 10,000,000 cwt. of wheat, 2,000,000 of barley, 1,500,000 cwt. of oats, 14,000,000 cwt. of Indian corn, and 2,000,000 cwt. of beet-sugar, expressed from perhaps 15,000,000 cwt. of the actual sweet root. Three million people with 4,000,000 sheep, 1,000,000 cattle, and as many pigs will have a substantial export surplus out of these yields. As wheat averages about 30s. on the farm and maize 20s. only, the tendency is to live on the maize and sell the wheat.

Servia has an excellent method of communal grain storage, and October is the great month when the new maze crop is secured, husked, and "paid in," the depositors receiving cash up to nearly the full amount of grain delivered. Should the war last beyond Michaelmas disaster will be terrible and whole districts may be brought to the verge of starvation. Maize is a crop which deteriorates in a most dangerous manner if not secured at the right moment, and disorders at once serious and intractable attend on the food use of damaged, heated, or sour corn. Greece if brought into the war would not be so gravely situated as Servia, for the barley corp, which is now, even as in classical times, the chief one, has just been secured and is a decidedly good yield. Wheat is largely imported, and if the sea were controlled by a hostile fleet grave inconvenience would result. Barley and maize, however, would be sufficient to tide a frugal people over for an indefinite period.

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

A far greater agricultural regiin is Rumania where the wheat and maize crops each average about a hundred million bushels, while there are about 30 million bushels grown of serviceable feeding barely and of a light and husky, but still useful, oat, Rumania sells very little produce to the United Kingdom, but the large fleets of small vessels plying between Galatz and Constanza (the old Turkish Custendje is being developed into a fine port fed by good railway) and the importing cities of Athens, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, and Barcelona meet the food demand of regions that, failing to get Rumanian produce, must buy in New World markets in direct competition with our merchants. The Rumanian area is about that of England, and its wheat area is three times ours. The winter wheat in Rumania has just been secured and is a good yield, but the spring sown crops are not promising. Rumania like Servia, would suffer terribly if the agricultural population were precluded by war service from harvesting the maize.

Bulgaria is barely on the road to recovery from her disastrous war with Servia and Greece, but good harvests of winter wheat and barley were secured early in the month, and the yields are put at 30 million cwt.of wheat and seven of barley. Spring corn is nearly ripe and the maize, was shown in May over an extensive area probably nearly 2,000,000 acres. The yield at 2qr. per acre only should be 4,000,000 qr. and of this a million might be available for exportation. This export surplus together with perhaps half a million quarters of wheat that might be spared, was expected to keep he rising ports of Varna and Burgas busy well into the winter. If the exports were prevented from leaving the Dardanelles a sadly impoverished people, largely dependent on its agricultural exports, might find itself in a position of great financial difficulty.

RUSSIAN EXPORTS.

The mobilisation of the Russian army before August is over is a serious matter for a country principally depending on its spring sown corps. It is to be observed that Austria-Hungary is mainly dependent on winter sown grain and that war was not declared until these crops were secured. Russia is placed at a decided disadvantage, for the spring-sown wheat, barley, and oats are not ripe until mid-August except in the extreme south. The acres under corn in Russia amount to over 230 million acres, for the peasant proprietors never manure the ground and the yields per acre are smaller than in any other great producing region except Australia. Thus the harvest extends over enormous areas and is a prodigious business in the homing.

Russian farmers have, however, a great feeling of security in this very vastness of the territory. There is no fear of the stacked corn being commandeered by an economic enemy or burned by a vengeful one. The present year's yields are not yet at all certain but the winter wheat is put at about 106 million cwt., and the spring at 212 millions, in all 74,200,000 qr. of 480lb. for European Russia, including Poland, but not Finland. Oats may yield a clear 100,000,000 qr. and barley 45 to 50 millions. The latest advices are rather unfavourable, but the areas are so prodigious that until the Statistical Bureau at St Petersburg reports, the estimates carry little weight. There are good reserves of old corn in Russia, for last year's harvests were excellent and the demand for wheat and oats for export has been below the average. The English purchasing of Russian feed barley, however, has been persistent, and since April, when the Indian crop proved 25 per cent. deficient, has been heavy.

The Russian exports of grain in a good season put £60,000,000 sterling in the pockets of growers, merchants, and shippers, and this amount of gold so fertilizes the country, penetrating as it does into the remotest villages, that no enemy of Russia could let the grain be sold if it could be prevented. An Austrian fleet blocking the Dardanelles and a German Fleet commanding the Baltic would throw a material strain on Russian resources without needing to fire a shot. This, however, would only be the case if Russia lacked a maritime ally. Were France involved, it is probable that a great sea fight to release the Russian grain flotillas would be an early event in the Eastern Mediterranean.

BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS.

The Russian grain crops are in front rank of serviceable medium-low class dry foods. The wheat includes a little fine Polish, Saxonka, and "Galician" grown in Little Russia, but 90 per cent of it is a fairly strong but irregular growth of rather poor colour, with, perhaps, 3s. per qr. less to millers than fine Canadian. Barley is a 400lb. sample making a good barley meal, but not being usable for brewing. That of the south-west provinces, is, however, often up to 416 and even 424 lb., and is fit for distilling. The oats are rather preferred to Argentine, but are inferior to Prussian, Swedish, and English. Maize is not very largely grown, but belongs to the round type which is suited to the climate of south-eastern Europe and the northern shores of the Black Sea. Russian linseed is appreciated and England buys it for seed purposes and for fattening stock. It is also shipped in the form of cake.

The present cheapness of best sugar is due in part to the Russian exports and to these underselling Austro-Hungarian surpluses. With Russia and Austria-Hungary at issue the beet sugar market is bound to be not a little affected. Russia ships direct to Great Britain extremely large quantities of "shop" eggs, of second quality poultry, and a certain amount of dairy produce. It is not known whether these exports would be stopped as contraband of war.

WAR AND INDIAN FINANCE.

PROSPECTS OF LARGE FOOD GRAIN CROPS NEXT YEAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan left for Bombay yesterday afternoon. In a communication to the press, he states his impression that Calcutta has met the outbreak of war with extraordinary calm and success, owing to the sound currency system, the great financial strength of the Government and the banks and the determination of the whole community, Indian or European, to work together for the common good. The stability of the Indian exchange, as compared with the heavy fall of the American dollar, showed the advantage of our currency system. Looking ahead, Mr. Gillan believes, India will make money out of the present war. It will encourage both the jute and cotton manufactures. Next year India will be able to market unusually the large food grain crop at the most favourable prices which will rise in Europe in consequence of the war.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION'S OFFER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the executive committee of the Medical Missionary Association of India has offered to place at the disposal of Government for civil duties, should any unforeseen necessity arise, the services of 270 qualified medical men.

WHAT CAN SERVIA DO?

HER CHANCES IN THE PRESENT WAR.

The following article by Seppings Wright appears in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Posed gracefully before me stands a typical Servian; the lines of Apollo flow easily and naturally round about his robust figure, It is a good, honest, sun-scorched face, framed and shaded by thin black locks, with clear, deep-set eyes—a picture of consequence and confidence. This man was telling me in his simple way the story of three wars in which he had played his part—little dreaming how soon he would be called upon to put forth his best and final efforts for the independence of his country; and there are 400,000 of his life, who will answer the question: What can Servia do? A glance at the latest war map gives the relative positions of the two countries, Servia and Austria-Hungary. It certainly looks rather bad for the former country, but by no means desperate. Servia certainly is up again a tough proposition; but that small armies have beaten large ones is a historical fact. A comparison of numbers in cold columns of figures is one thing, but armies in the field are another. It has been my good fortune to have been present where the opposing forces were far more unevenly matched than the two now engaged in the Balkans. On the one side battleships, guns, aeroplanes, and airships, with every modern contrivance and device, were faced by an army greatly inferior in numbers, badly armed, worse fed, no supplies—in fact, short of every thing save courage, which carried them through and gave them the victory.

The Austrian armies have now invaded Servia, by four routes, all converging on the heart of the country—that rough triangle of difficult country situated between Krushevatz, Kragujevato, and Nish, where the main body of the Servian Army are posted.

THE ODDS AGAINST SERVIA.

What will Servia do? Austria has a huge army; and after making the necessary deductions for containing and covering purposes she will still be numerically much stronger and perhaps better equipped in all the more modern engines of destruction, including a highly efficient and powerful air fleet. The soldiers, mostly drawn from the peasant class, are sturdy, strong, well drilled and disciplined—but slow and without much initiation. The Austrian officer is highly trained and thoroughly efficient. There is also the River Flotilla, which will play an important part in the campaign. Against this the Servians can put up a much smaller, but highly effective, force. So far they have had the advantage of being trained under actual war conditions, and this means a great deal, for the ranks are stiffened with veterans and heroes. I take the liberty of quoting from the "Army Review" the opinion of the British Attache of the Servian soldier: "The Servian infantry have great dash; the men have still a large element of the savage in their character, which makes them prefer cold steel to more distant fighting. In one combat before Monastir two lines of the enemy's soldiers were found on the ground, every one of whom had been killed by bayonet thrusts." These men are drown, as I said before, from a hardy peasant class, and so are used to hardship and fatigue. They possess a form of courage which may be brutal, but is certainly suited to the circumstances of a Balkan campaign, based as it is on callous indifference to bloodshed and death, combined with a natural ferocity.

Though the majority are illiterate they are quite intelligent, and among them are a number of leading spirits who, thanks to warlike experiences with the roving bands which infest the Balkans, hold the most decided views of tactics. The artillery officers are well grounded in the theoretical branches of their work, keen, full of energy and initiative. The cavalry are well mounted on hardy, serviceable horses.

Servia is not fully developed. Her roads are poor, and mostly trails in the mountains; in many parts the country is wild and primitive; the rugged mountains make an ideal country for guerilla warfare.

SERVIA'S BEST CHANCE.

It appears to me that Servia's best chance lies in drawing the Austrian army into the hills and fighting them on their own grounds. These tactics would delay the enemy and give the European diplomats a chance to move. At the same time it is more than probable that Servia's columns will take the offensive in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is devoutly to be hoped that Austria-Hungary will not try Europe's patience by taking too much time over the campaign. There are not wanting signs and portents that the strain on Continental patience is nearing the breaking point, and there is another factor which may seriously affect the invading army, and that is the weather. Anyone who has gone through the experience of campaigning in wet weather knows the awful miseries caused by it. Cold and wet are the soldiers' worst foes; the difficulties of transport and supplies are increased tenfold. "A hold up" by the weather is to be reckoned with, for when it rains in Servia it comes to stop—a curtain of grey envelops the whole country overhead the eye strives in vain to pierce that obstinate gloomy pall which pours relentlessly down day after day, with monotonous regularity. The road or tracts are barely distinguishable from the surrounding shiny fallows by streaks of animal grease and slobber. The pestilential air is filled with the sounds of choking, sobbing, retching humanity, staggering forward, urged onward by its own momentum; holloweyed, gaunt, grim and silent, the soldiers might be spectres, save for the jingling pots and pans slung round the necks of the strongest—a realisation of Dante's visions of torment. A weary day ends, with no food, no shelter, and no fire; this is a picture of the other side of glorious war. Under such circumstances, the seasoned native stands a much better chance, and the Servian peasant soldier can make himself comfortable even under such adverse conditions as these; therefore, I think time, and perhaps the weather, may fight for Servia. She is a gallant little State, and deserves the greatest sympathy, but that sentiment is divided between her and Austria-Hungary, who, all must admit, if her story is to be credited, has received the greatest provocation. Europe now shrinks from the tremendous possibilities projected on the screen of fate, and we may all of us ask what is to be the end of it?

It matters not which group of Powers win in this desperate controversy—old rivalries will never die.

Whilst writing these few lines scenes are changing with cinematograph-like rapidity; the film is running out. Words of the deepest gravity come from the lips or our leaders. Can nothing be done at this the eleventh hour to stay that remorseless fate which we all seem trying to avoid, yet unwillingly and unintentionally forcing the inflammable elements to a closer contact?

If we are to believe the latest telegrams of the day, matters seem to have gone too far to give any hope of accommodation between Austria-Hungary and Servia of any kind. They must be left to fight it out. But what of the onlookers? Sinister reports of mobilisation, of new antagonisms, fill us with vague terrors. The world seems to have gone mad, driven onward by the impetus of modernity, like a remorseless monster eating sharply into our very vitals. Even the sordid side of our natures is untouched by the black prospects of that grim spectre poverty.

The cost of all this upheaval—what is the sum? Who is to pay? A practical appeal to a practical people—with all this dismal perspective of misery, trouble, and want—ought surely to strike the imagination. The spirit which all classes of our country have shown during this extraordinary national trial is an object-lesson, and one of which we may well feel proud. The dignified and firm attitude of our rulers and the robust optimism of the whole Empire inspire a calm confidence for the future which it will take a great deal to shake. If it be war, let it come. Every human effort has been directed to prevent the thing all dreaded—the danger is here. Shall we swerve? No. Let us all join heart and soul in preparing for whatever fate has in store for us, leaving the justice of our cause and the purity of our intentions confidently in the hands of the Almighty.

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

This question presses for a practical solution, and the paper by "A Canadian" in "The United Service Magazine" presents a common-sense view of a problem which so far has only been considered in its legal bearings.

The Empire is an amalgam of many interests, and "Canadian" makes a short cut through the intricacies of the subject by emphasising the patriotic aspect of the case. He says:—

Neither nationality nor patriotism can express, or centre on, less than a sovereign independent State and power. Patriotism is not love of country. Patriotism is history, material interests in combination, nationality. If a Briton, carrying and retaining his British nationality, can acquire say, Canadian nationality, what is to prevent him also acquiring, in turn, other nationalities? And then, how are we to expect that average Briton to balance these? An English national, carrying British nationality, would acquire Australian nationality thus the 9,000,000 Britons in the three Pacific States of United Kingdom origin, unlike their fellow citizens of these States, would have three patriotisms. Would this make either for local unity or an all-British unity? Within one domestic family, for that matter, might be a dozen or more nationalities and patriotisms. The thing is absurd. These things cannot rest on mere partisan exigencies. A Briton anywhere, with one Crown, can have but one nationality and one patriotism. His loyalties may be innumerable.

The article gives a clear idea of the changing conditions due to the transference of both population and capital from Britain to her Colonies, thus changing the relative economic values of the various parts of the Empire. In the case of Canada the last two years has seen an addition of 800,000 immigrants and an investment of British capital to the tune of £97,000,000:—

In other words, this exportation of capital (which does not return in capital or, to a great extent, in interest) relatively is in excess of the efflux of men. Hence, due in part to the riches of the Dominion States, to use Mr. Chiozza Money's words, "poverty stalks in the land because there is not enough capital in this country." At the same time, under the present system of an unorganised federation, assistance from a Dominion in the shape of a battleship or otherwise would mean little else than a contribution to this State's right or wrong social legislation, a tax self-imposed by Britons who yet are denied the appearance of, and status in, equality and representation which, nevertheless, by pressure or in secret consultation they now unofficially exercise as States.

This all leads very naturally to the conclusion:—

State autonomy, which need not be quasi-national or anti-British, is irrevocable; while the most effective security for imperial empire interests can, in my opinion, alone be based on a national, hence *patriotic*, consolidation by organised federation. An economic combination such as this would involve an equitable (never equal) division of defensive and political responsibilities, together with, in each State, economy in taxation. We face the world. But British prestige demands that we face it together. Without this reorganisation, a national or an imperial policy are both for ever impossible.

An extraordinary affair is reported from Kandy. Some time ago an adventurer from North India went over to Ceylon as a "Sanyasi" and settled down on Crown land, and latterly donned the robes of a Buddhist priest. He was paying crown rental for occupation of a cave, but as he was starting to build on adjacent Crown land he was given notice to quit. This led to a murderous assault on Mr. Constantine, the Government Agent. The prisoner was sentenced to sixteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

RIDING IN RUSSIA.

THE TURF AND THE ARMY.

The close connection which exists between horse racing and military horsemanship in Russia is shown by an article in a Russian supplement to the "Times" of the 27th July.

It is lamentable but true (says the "Times" correspondent) that Russians of the higher and leisured classes have not an innate love for sport, and that in some cases their interest has to be stimulated by pecuniary grants from the State. During the reigns of Catherine II, and Paul I., it was the fashion among officers to display their skill in the riding school. Imitating foreign methods and fashions, it was thought to be the height of smartness to mount a horse that had been assiduously trained in all the refinements of the school and particularly in grace of movement.

Officers began to take an interest in horseracing in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas I. issued a decree ordering the creation of horse-races for officers of the Guard at Tsarskoe Selo and granting stakes valued at R.1,000 (£100)—R.400 for officers of the heavy cavalry, R. 400 for the light cavalry, and R.200 for aides-de-camp. In 1857 the officers' races were transferred to Krasnoe Selo and, beginning in 1860, the stakes reserved to officers were increased to R.3,000 per annum, these sums coming out of the Treasury Another stake, valued at R.800, was given by the Emperor for the best trained horse. Special races were also organised for troopers of the Guard regiments and of the Imperial Bodyguard. In the same year two stakes of R.1,000 each were given to officers for races at Elizavetgrad and Tchougouey.

In 1860 obstacle races over a distance of six versts (four miles) were started in the Don region for Cossack officers and flat races of from eight to nine versts for the men. In 1861 similar races were organised for the Cossacks in the Orenburg and Ural armies.

CAVALRY PRIZES.

In 1866 the Grand Duke Nicholas the Elder, then Inspector of Cavalry, persuaded the Emperor to give several additional prizes for the cavalry. In a report sent to his Majesty he wrote:—"It is time that the officers bought horses, not only for show, and appearance, but really capable of service in the field and able to travel over long distances, jump, and in a word, display the qualities necessary for competent cavalry." These novel ideas having been received among cavalry officers with enthusiasm, the Government founded prizes for each cavalry division. The sum of R.1,000 was granted for this purpose to each separate division. For the Guard there was a flat race of two versts and a steeplechase of three versts. In addition to this, the prizes for the best trained horse in each division were continued both for the Guard and for the Line. The Line cavalry regiments were required to run steeple-chases over two versts.

By 1872 officers' races had acquired great importance. There were:—(1) A steeplechase of four versts for the Imperial Family Stakes at Tsarskoe Selo; (2) a hurdle race of two versts, in which all the officers of each cavalry division had to take part; (3) a long distance race from St. Petersburg to Krasnoe Selo (28 versts), with a flat race of 800 sajens (something over a mile) at the finish. This race was compulsory for all cavalry officers of the Guard. Moreover, officers were permitted to ride in all races open to amateurs or professionals.

The first race for the Imperial Prize was described by Count Tolstoy in his celebrated novel Anna Karenina. This memorable race was run on the 9th July, 1872. Thirty-two officers entered, of whom 27 started and 15 finished. There were 18 falls; 10 of the fallen officers managed to remount and continue the race.

The entries for the Imperial Stakes grew so numerous that in 1902 the number had to be limited, and since then only officers who had taken first place in a race in the provinces were eligible to run at Krasnoe Selo for the Imperial Prize, and in order to avoid accidents the stakes were halved, the competitors running in two distinct groups. The great number of officers desirous of competing in the Imperial Steeplechase is accounted for by the fact that its value in money is over R.3,500; moreover, the contest is always fun in the presence of the Emperor and the Imperial Family, and his Majesty himself presents the prizes. On the other hand, the two-verst steeplechase for officers of the Guard brought out a far less representative field. Thus in 1879 out of 1,812 officers of the Guard regiment 492 (25 per cent.) evaded the obligation, and in 1880 out of 1,958 officers 391 (20 per cent.) did not take part, in 1884 out of a 2,121,377 (18 per cent.) did not take part.

OTHER RACES.

In 1896 the obligatory races were suppressed and replaced by military district races. In each military district there was the first prize R.1,200, the second R.859, the third R.450, and a fourth of R.269. The contest was three-verst steeplechase the obstacles being fixed according to Ministerial regulations. In addition to this, in 1896 each cavalry regiment of the Line was endowed with a prize of R.269 as a reward for the best-trained charger, the officer in addition being given a gold badge.

Since last year the military district races have been suppressed and their place is now taken by a "championship for officers' chargers," with conditions similar to the military trial race run this year in London during the Horse Show. These contests, founded on the initiative of the Paris Societe Hippique, are intended to demonstrate the real worth of officers' chargers. In Russia the military championship consists of four different stages:—(1) a training contest, (2) a ride of 40 versts in three hours, (3) a steeplechase of three versts, and (4) a jumping contest over obstacles. These championship contests will be held in each military district, and only officers who have taken prizezs have the right at present to enter for the Imperial Prize at Krasnoe Solo.

Other races are run on the same day as the Imperial Prize, including a race of three versts for the Grand Duke Vladimir Cup, a flat race of two versts, and a steeplechase of four versts further, a subscription race among officers of the Guard and a steeplechase of three versts for R.3,000, given by the St. Petersburg Racing Society. There are also the traditional races over one flat mile for men of the Cossack Guard regiments.

These races at Krasnoe Selo maintain all the old traditions, and are interesting also on account of the presence of the Imperial family, but from a purely sporting point of view they present many defects Krasnoe selo racecourse being used only for one day during the year, is completely neglected, horses are lamed, and there are always a number of dangerous falls.

ST. PETERSBURG RACECOURSE.

The really interesting events for gentlemen riders take place on the St. Petersburg racecourse during the summer, beginning at the end of May and ending at the end of August, three times a week, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, altogether about 45 days. Each day's events include three races reserved for officers and civilian gentlemen—namely, the two-verst flat race for a stake of R.500, a hurdle race of two or three versts for R.300 and a steeplechase for three or four versts for R.800 to R.1,200.

The number of competitors seldom exceeds 10 for the flat race and five or six for the steeplechase. During the season of 1913 58 officers and gentlemen rode and took prizes aggregating R.112,000 in stakes. From this it may be gathered that a gentleman rider in Russia is likely to obtain a good income, and it may be said that if it were not for the substantial attractions offered to them in the shape of money prizes there would be very few gentlemen riders. Officers' racing mounts are all English thorough-breds bred in Russia, foreign-bred horses not being admitted except for two or three races. Obstacles in the steeplechases are by no means of a terrifying description, and for this reason the speed "records" in the steeplechases are equal to those of the flat races. Most of the gentlemen riders are officers and therefore must wear uniform. These officers are given furlough for the whole racing season. They live with their horses on the racecourse, where stabling it provided only for all horses brought to St. Petersburg for the racing season, and the horses are trained on the racecourse itself.

MORAL ASPECTS OF WAR

DEBATE BY WELL-KNOWN MEN AT BEACONSFIELD.

An interesting encounter of intellects took place on the night of July 26, at Old Jordans Hostel, near Beaconsfield, where the students of Mr. Norman Angell's hypothesis of the economic and moral futility of aggressive warfare are conducting a summer school, says the "Westminster Gazette." Among the methods followed has been that of inviting criticism from various schools of thought on the problems of war and peace; addresses have been given by representatives of the Navy League and the National Service League, and by Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P.; and on Saturday night Mr. Gilbert Chesterton responded to a request to expound his objections to the basis of Mr. Angell's teaching.

Mr. Chesterton said that the part of Mr. Angell's teaching which had won the general attention of the world was that from an economic point of view war did not pay. That seemed to him on the whole true, but it was not important, for no war had ever been waged for profit. If war were to cease owing to clearer perceptions of national self-interest, no advance whatever would have been made in the morality of mankind. Indeed, the opposite would be true, for the real abuse of force, on which capitalist society rests—the perpetual harrying of the poor by the rich, would be rendered easier and more secure if the apparatus of warfare were to disappear. Fighting would not disappear, but only fighting on equal terms. It is better for an English workman to be shot down in fair fight on the battlefield than to be massacred in the course of an industrial dispute. Moreover, in certain cases the test of the sword is the only one that can be applied. If two nations are each honestly convinced that the ideals they hold precious are at stake, there is no course their citizens either can or ought to take but to present their bodies as an offering for the things they hold precious. It is idle to talk to such men of losing money, when they have decided reluctantly but firmly to give their lives.

Mr. Angell, in reply, said that, of course, wars were not waged for profit, in the crude sense suggested; but they are waged for political ascendency, and from a false conception of the advantages that that ascendency can bring. He agreed with Mr. Chesterton that the horrors of peace were worse than those of war; but you will never be able to deal effectively with the evils of peace until you have got rid of the waste of energy and thought and collective effort entailed by the war system. If the United States had been involved in war with Mexico she would have been incapacitated for thirty years of dealing with her internal problems of graft and trusts, and so forth. As it was, the Mexican question effectually diverted attention from the atrocities committed by capitalism in Colorado. As to Mr. Chesterton's last argument, war does not decide the point at issue: a nation is entitled and bound to resist if its ideals are attacked, but no nation can impose its type of civilisation by force: the only way of settling such questions is the realisation by both parties that the appeal to force is barren and futile.

Several other speakers attacked Mr. Chesterton's contention that the disappearance of war would contribute in no way to the advance of morality, and Mr. H. M. Hyndman delivered a speech in support of Mr. Chesterton's position. When the convictions displayed were so deep-rooted and antagonistic, there could be no prospect of either side showing signs of conversion; but each showed an evident appreciation of the opportunity of clearing up the other's position.

The Conference disbanded, after ten days of keen and strenuous discussion. The official meetings are limited to a paltry six hours a day, but the sharpening of wits and the thrashing out of the great problems of international relations continues often until daybreak among the little groups scattered about the rooms and farm buildings of William Penn's old home. Young men from the English Universities are seen busily exchanging points of view with sympathisers from beyond the seas—from France, Germany, Canada, the United States, even the Argentine Republic; and among them all moves the personality of Mr. Norman Angell, bringing freshness and vigour and width of view into every discussion. Enthusiasm without sentimentality, idealism without lack of common-sense seem to be the distinguishing marks of this remarkable body of men, whose ideas are so steadily making headway in the world.

The Director of Public Instruction in Hyderabad has induced the Nizam's Government to institute an examination in Urdu for teachers of the Educational Department. He considered the step to be necessary in view of the slight acquaintance which the majority of teachers in the Educational Department have with Urdu, the official language of the State.

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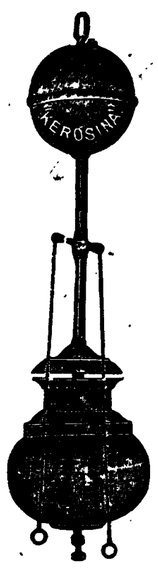

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OLD-TIME DACOITY.

SOME REMARKABLE CASES.

Administrators who are grappling with gang robbery in Bengal have a difficult task, but it is child's play in comparison with the problem that confronted their predecessors a century and a-quarter ago, writes "F. H. S." in "The Indiaman." In those days water transit was the only resource for travellers of moderate means. The journey by palanquin from Calcutta to Benares took about a fortnight, and cost Rs. 764, equal to £80 at current rates of exchange; while Eastern Bengal was unapproachable by land. It became necessary to charter a houseboat, or budgerow, which was towed upstream to Benares or the confines of Assam in seventy-five days at an expenditure of Rs. 375 for boat hire. These clumsy craft had to thread a network of swamp and channel known as the Sundarbans, which gave shelter to swarms of river pirates.

On November 2, 1788, seven boat-loads of these gentry laid every vessel passing Sonarampur under contribution. Their flagship flew the Company's colours, and they plundered in broad daylight without let or hindrance. A day or two later Mr. Burgh, proceeding by budgerow from Dacca to Calcutta, encountered fourteen boats full of armed dacoits. He shouted "Keep off!" and discharged a musket at the leader. But the unfortunate man was disabled by an arrow wound and despatched by spear thrusts. Next day the same band despoiled two Europeans travelling of everything down to the clothes they wore, and impressed their boatmen. The same evening they chased Mr. Willes, who was dropping down the Megna from Silhet. Finding that the enemy were overhauling him, he ran his budgerow ashore, and escaped by land in parlous plight. The dacoits added insult to injury by carousing on the large stock of wines and spirits which then formed an essential part of a traveller's impedimenta. On November 3 Mr. Sepandro, journeying to Dacca in a ten-oared *palwar*, with a large sum in cash and thirty-five tons of salt, exchanged shots with the dacoits, but was overwhelmed by numbers, and leapt into the river to his destruction. The dacoits killed one of his Sepoy guard and three boatmen with arrows, and forced the survivors to help them in making off with the spoil.

A few days later Mr. Mirichin, on his way to Calcutta from Silhet, was robbed of all his property by the crews of nineteen boats, protected against musketry by an armour of undressed hides. His assailants wore a regular uniform of scarlet faced with green. The same afternoon they stripped the luckless Mr. Morony of effects valued at Rs. 22,600, and left him nearly naked on the river bank.

A climax in their outrages came on November 15, when they assailed a boat conveying nine Sepoys to Khulna, killing one of them, and robbing the others of their arms. The authorities were now stirred to vigorous action. Mr. Henckel, who is still remembered in Jessor as a capable magistrate, fitted out an expedition, which was successful in capturing twenty-two river dacoits; eleven others fell into the hands of Mr. Ewart, Salt Agent at Jainagar; and their summary execution struck terror into their comrades. But Mr. Day, magistrate of Dacca, deserves the credit of extirpating these miscreants. He led a fleet of armed boats against them, and chased the pirates as far as Sandwip in the Bay of Bengal, where pursuers and pursued were nearly swallowed up by a tidal wave. After skirmishing for thirty-five hours he compelled the dacoits to surrender at discretion, and they deeply paid the penalty of their misdeeds. Those were indeed stirring times for the district magistrate; but his successor would doubtless prefer open warfare to countermining the plottings of Anarchists.

Meantime the dacoits on *terra firma* were by no means idle. On July 22, 1790, a band of forty, armed with sword and spear, looted the house of a Mr. Turner at Alipur, in the southern suburbs of Calcutta; and newspaper paragraphs record similar outrages in nearly every district. But as years roll by we find a gradual diminution in the volume of dacoity, and it virtually disappeared when the East India Company's rule was firmly established.

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AN ATLANTIC DISASTER.

CAPTAIN'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

Captain Macdonald, of the steamship Columbian, which caught fire and was abandoned in the North Atlantic, gave evidence at the Board of Trade inquiry in London. The crew escaped in three boats. Two boats were picked up, but the third drifted about for several days, and of the eleven men in it only three survived.

Captain Masdonald was asked by Sir R. T. B. Acland, K.C., for the Board of Trade, why there were no compasses in the boats.

Captain Macdonald replied that the compasses were taken out of the boats at Antwerp and were placed in the lamp-room for safety because of thefts of brasses.

Counsel: How was it the compasses were not put back into the boats when you got to sea?

The Captain: I don't know how that happened.

Counsel: I suppose it was forgotten, as matter of fact?—Yes, it was forgotten.

The President (Mr. W. H. Leycester): It was not the first time it had been forgotten?—No, sir.

Coming to the outbreak of fire at midnight on May 3rd, the Captain said that when it was reported to him he ordered hands to the pumps, and had the ship put before the wind. He told the Marconi operator to send out to the Winifridian "Stand by, I'm afire." He knew the Winifridian was bound for Boston, and could not be more than twenty or thirty miles away from him. He then put his clothes on, and got the ship's position on a sheet of paper. He had just got to the alleyway when an explosion came. "I could not see forward," he continued, "and I had no idea how bad the fire was. It was either fire or smoke, I did not know which. I did not send out the 'S. O. S.' until I had got the ship's position. Everything was black after the explosion, as black as Egypt with smoke and fumes. There was no moon, and it was spitting snow. Everyone's face was perfectly black, and you could not recognise anybody except by his voice. I then gave the order to send out the 'S. O. S.' and went to the bridge. There was nobody there, and the roof of the little wheel-house was blown off. The forward part of the ship was all aflame, and I could see the fire coming out of No. 3. I went down the ladder, which was secured from above, and should be resting on the deck, but found that my foot went into space. The shelter-deck was blown up above the saloon on the starboard side.

"I climbed the ladder again," continued the Captain, "went across the bridge and down on the port side, and went aft to the engine-room skylight. I was told that No. 1 and No. 3 boats had gone, and I told the men to get No. 4 boat out and clear away No. 2 also." He then found two engineers dead on deck, and satisfied himself that all had left the ship before he got into the third boat. The crew had numbered 49, and 46 got away in the boats, the donkeyman being washed out by a heavy sea and disappearing beyond hope of rescue. When he last saw the Columbian the foremast was bent down somewhere about the crow's nest. She was burning all over, and there were explosions which sent balls of fire into the air. After being adrift for three days, his boat was picked up by the Manhattan. That vessel had heard by wireless that the Franconian had picked up the second boat.

Counsel said it seemed very strange that the third boat was not seen. The men had actually seen the Franconian looking for her, and when they were eventually picked up by the Seneca after fourteen days eleven out of the fourteen men had died. He would call one of the survivors, and he had the depositions of the other two. One of the survivors was an officer who had lost both his feet and was still in hospital.

Mr. Burke, the senior Marconi operator on the Columbian, said he signalled the Winifridian "Columbian on fire; come immediately," but before he could send another message part of the Marconi house was blown in and came right on top of him.

Charles Horace Nelson, senior Marconi operator on the Winifridian, said that he did not hear the call of the Columbian.

Mr. Turnbull, assistant manager of the Marconi Company, said that since the loss of the Columbian they had had an examination made of the telegraphic returns from the ships within 200 miles of the scene of the disastr. The Winifridian appeared to have been talking to the Armenian and the Vaderland, which might account for her not receiving the Columbian call.

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BARDELL VS. PICKWICK.

THE CRIM. CON. CASE AGAINST LORD MELBOURNE.

One point established by Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., in an article on "Charles Dickens and the Law," in the current number of the "Cornhill," is that the famous address of Serjeant Buzfuz in "Bardell v. Pickwick" was a not extravagant caricature of the speech of Sir William Follett, the greatest advocate of his day, in the "crim. con." case brought by the husband of Mrs. Norton against Lord Melbourne. This case (since used by George Meredith in "Diana of the Crossway") is curiously enough not mentioned at all in the Annual Register for 1836. In the course of his address to the jury Sir William Foliett, who led for the plaintiff, argued in precisely the Buzfuz manner:

"But there is still another fact—notes were continually interchanged between them. I have proof that notes were frequently carried from Mrs. Norton to his house, and answers frequently brought from Lord Melbourne. Where are those notes? . . . Whether they were letters of a description that would have satisfied you of his guilt or not I cannot tell, whether they were destroyed or not I have no means of knowing . . . . three notes were found in another part of the house in the handwriting of Lord Melbourne. . . . These three notes, which have since been found, relate only to his hours of calling on Mrs. Norton, nothing more, but there is something in the style even of these trivial notes, to lead at least to something of suspicion. Here is one of them, 'I will call about half-past 4, yours.' There is no regular beginning to the letters, they don't commence with 'My dear Mrs. Norton,' or anything of that sort, as is usual in this country when a gentleman writes to a lady. Here is another of the notes, 'How are you' Again, there is no beginning, as you see, 'I shall not be able to call to-day, but probably shall to-morrow.' This not the note of a gentleman to a lady with whom he may be acquainted. The third runs thus, 'No House to-day. I shall call after the levee, about 4 or half-past. If you wish it later let me know; I shall then explain about going to Vauxhall.'

"These are the only notes which have been found; if the others were like them they probably may have been destroyed, but even these are not in the style and form of address of notes a gentleman would write to a lady with whom he was merely on friendly terms. They seem to import much more than the words convey. They are written cautiously. I admit—there is no profession of love in them. They are not love-letters, but they are not written in the ordinary style of correspondence usually adopted in this country between intimate friends or mutual acquaintances."

"Sir William Follett oddly forgot to mention (adds Sir Edward Clarke) that they were all signed in full 'Melbourne,' and that two of them were dated, one July 21st, 1833, and the other February 4th, 1836."

There is no very wide difference between this oration and those passages in which Serjeant Buzfuz, drawing forth his very small slips of paper, proceeded:

"And now, gentlemen, one word more. . . . These letters, too, bespeak the character of the man. They are not open, fervent, eloquent epistles, breathing nothing but the language of affectionate attachment. They are covert, sly, underhanded communications, but fortunately far more conclusive than if couched in the most glowing language, and the most poetic imagery—letters that must be viewed with a cautious and suspicious eye—letters that were evidently intended at the time by Pickwick to mislead and delude any third parties into whose hands they might fall. Let me read the first: 'Garraways, twelve o'clock. Dear Mrs. B——Chops and Tomata Sauce. Yours, Pickwick.' Gentlemen, what does this mean 'Chops and Tomata Sauce. Yours, Pickwick.' Chops! Gracious heavens; and Tomata Sauce! Gentlemen, is the happiness of a sensitive and confiding female to be trifled away by such shallow artifices as these? The next has no date whatever, which is in itself suspicious. 'Dear Mrs. B——, I shall not be at home till to-morrow. Slow coach.' And then follows this very remarkable, expression, 'Don't trouble about the warmingpan!" The warmingpan! Why, gentlemen, who does trouble himself about a warmingpan. When was the peace of mind of a man or woman broken or disturbed by a warmingpan, which is in itself a harmless, a useful, and I will add, gentlemen, a comforting article of domestic furniture? Why is Mrs. Bardell so earnestly entreated not to agitate herself about the warmingpan, unless (as is no doubt the case) it is mere cover for hidden fire—a mere substitute for some endearing word or promise, agreeable to a preconcerted system of correspondence, artfully contrived by Pickwich with a view to his contemplated desertion, and which I am not in a condition to explain?"

A GERMAN SUED FOR DAMAGES.

HEARING ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 25.

In the Chief Court an action was brought by a native of India for Rs. 1,000 damages from a German named R. Wagner for having, while on a motor cycle, knocked the plaintiff down and broke his leg. It was argued yesterday afternoon by the plaintiff's counsel Mr. Das that the suit being against an alien enemy could not be heard on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Mcdonnell contended that if the other side's argument was seriously persisted in he would ask for an adjournment. Justice Robinson refused to hear either the plaintiff or the defendant. He did not think it necessary to decide whether the suit could proceed, it being based on Tort and adjourned the hearing *sine die* with liberty to the parties to apply later.

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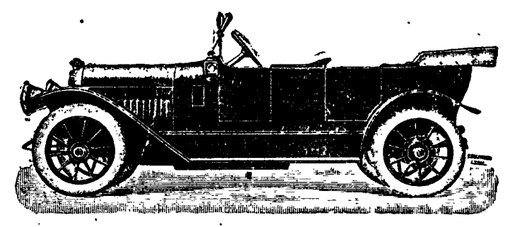

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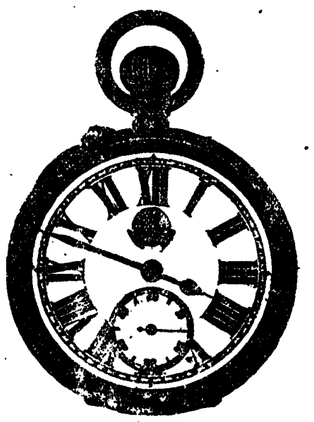

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PROBLEM OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

AFTER DARWINISM—WHAT?

The following article by "Lens" appears in "The New Statesman":—

More may yet be said in this place of the services of Mendelism to many practical problems, but the time has come when we should explicitly face the question of its relation to the supreme problem of organic evolution. The careful reader is surely aware of the distinction, unknown to the careless many, between the assertion of organic evolution as a fact and the explanation of it. The last century proved the fact, which can never henceforward be in dispute. The explanation remains to find—unless we accept the theory of natural selection as such—an issue for other occasions. The immediate question is whether Mendelism solves the riddle, or contributes to its solution, or affects in any way our estimate of previously proffered solutions. And the reason why we attack this question now is that the many, certain, and priceless triumphs of Mendelism in the last decade, the fame won by its exponents, and the signal failure of the attempts to discredit them, are all likely to hypnotise them and us into the belief that here is the whole truth at last. But nothing could be farther from the truth than that.

Our present subject is that of the forthcoming presidential address to be delivered to the British Association in Australia by the President-elect, Professor Bateson, the living master of Mendelism. Here we shall anticipate the main features of that address, citing first Professor Bateson's recently published Yale lectures on "The Problems of Genetics," and, second, his final lecture as Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, delivered on May 12th, 1914, under the title "The Present Aspect of Evolutionary Theory." If Professor Bateson himself now formally repudiates the idea that Mendelism has solved the problem of organic evolution, all casual impressions as to the real nature of its contribution will be justly dispelled.

MENDILIAN EXPERIMENT.

In 1908 Professor Bateson spoke too generally. He said, in a well-known passage, that a certain Mendelian experiment "demonstrates at once the nature of variation and reversion." Later, in the same inaugural lecture, he used the following oft-quoted words:

"For the first time *variation* and *reversion* have a concrete, palpable meaning. Hitherto they have stood by in all evolutionary debates, convenient genii, ready to perform as little or as much as might be desired by the conjurer. That vaporous stage of their existence is over, and we see variation shaping itself as a definite, physiological event, the addition or omission of one or more definite elements; and reversion as that particular addition or subtraction which brings the total of the elements back to something it had been before in the history of the race."

The typical instance of this assertion is the famous case of Darwin's pigeons. Two modern forms, when crossed, yielded the blue-rock ancestor of all modern pigeons, or at least, a closely similar bird. The reversion to the ancestral form here means, as in the case of Bateson's sweet-peas, that certain factors, which were combined in the blue-rock pigeon and separated in its descendants, have come together again; reversion, that long mysterious fact, now has a "concrete, palpable meaning."

Here, beyond doubt, is a substantial and permanent addition to knowledge. We can never think of reversion again, or meet the word, without remembering these Mendelian facts; and the same is true of the word "variation," which the Mendelian shows to mean "the addition or omission of one or more definite elements." But it were better not to acquaint ourselves with these facts at all than to suppose, as Bateson did six years ago, that *all* variations and *all* reversions are thus explained. The generalisations we have quoted are far too general, and they entirely ignore, as we shall see, the real *crux* of the problem, which Professor Bateson has since more clearly realised and before which he confesses Mendelism to be impotent. Six years ago the assertion was that Mendelism had explained variation and the origin of variations. If that were so, the problem of organic evolution, the problem of the origin of all the living forms we know, would be solved—the riddle of creation would have been read. Hear now what the same authority is saying in his recent and forthcoming pronouncements of the present year; and then we shall realise, in a single, simple phrase, the nature of the problem that remains, and shall see it to be the old riddle, *untouched in any degree*, but merely asked in new terms.

NEGATIVE CHARGES.

The present state of evolutionary theory as compared with the dogmatic Darwinism and neo-Darwinism of the nineteenth century, shows merely a vast *negative change*. In the practical, constructive art of forming new species Mendelism excels, but its role for theory is that of destructive criticism merely. Much that seemed perfectly simple to Huxley we now find ourselves entirely ignorant of. Yet Huxley was not a hasty dogmatist. It took years to persuade him of the importance of natural selection. He was a genuine student, fully worthy of his high honour as President of the Royal Society. Twenty-one years after the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* Huxley gave a lecture at the Royal Institution on the "coming of age" of the theory of natural selection, which that book gave to the world. He and the scientific world in this country—though by no means on the Continent or in America—were fully persuaded that natural selection explained organic evolution. To-day, thanks to the experimental facts which were then unknown, we see that the whole basis of the Darwinian theory was insecure. It assumed that all species are constantly varying in all directions, and that the necessary survival of the fittest means the natural selection of the fitter, or more variable, of those variations, with the subsequent transmission of them to succeeding generations by heredity.

When we take a given case and examine it, we find that the supposed variations do not occur. The most celebrated experiment in this matter was made, now more than a decade ago, by the Danish botanist, Professor Johannsen, of Copenhagen. Studying beans, he showed that selection soon ceased to effect any change in the natural characters of the race, for the simple reason that selection can create nothing, and that the genetic nature of the beans limited with absolute sharpness their powers of variation. For one generation or two, perhaps, the selection of the heaviest (for instance) seems to be leading towards a heavier race—and then the internal facts say, "Thus far and no farther." No subsequent selection does anything—simply because the assumed indefinite variations for selection to select from do not occur. And so in all other cases. Variation is not what Darwin and his contemporaries thought it, and, that being so, the whole Darwinian theory falls to the ground. In the light of modern genetics that famous structure is seen to be merely a brilliant phantom of the imagination. By an unfortunate consequence of the working of things, the public mind has now just caught up with nineteenth-century science enough to accept natural selection and Darwin as the explanation of everything, when the worlds of science and philosophy know that Darwin's sole, though ever-glorious, merit was merely to demonstrate what the future has yet to explain.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Natural selection, as Johannsen and many others have proved, cannot make a species "budge" if it does not mean to budge anyhow—that is, if it is not producing the necessary variations. The idea of natural selection arose in order to explain adaptation. The idea of a Divine Manufacturer, somewhere in the sky, having *made* these adapted forms of life in the Garden of Eden six thousand years ago vanished before the record of the rocks; and the hope was that the facts of adaptation could be explained by a mechanical process, assuming endless fortuitous variations, and the survival of the fittest—that is, the best adapted of them. But to-day we know that there are countless adaptations in the living world, for the explanation of which natural selection is not merely inadequate but wildly ridiculous. Even assuming that the necessary variations occurred, natural selection would not explain the facts, and in any case natural selection can only act on what is there. As I have maintained for many years, it is, and should be called, merely *natural rejection*.

Does Mendelism, on the other hand, help us with adaptation? Adaptation, be it remembered, is the central fact which we have to explain. The exquisite structure of the eye which now reads these words *for the purpose of seeing* is typical of the whole world of life. If the eye was not so made from without by Deity, but was evolved through countless ages, from simpler forms, until we get back to a mere pigment spot in the skin chemically sensitive to light—which we know to be the historical fact—the science of evolution is required to explain the present manifold exquisiteness of the adaptations by which the eye now sees. The Darwinion explanation has been found insignificant; what have Mendelian theory and the now immense accumulation of Mendelian facts to offer us instead? Nothing at all, is the answer. That is not the opinion of an enemy or even of an impartial and detached critic. It is the definite conclusion of Professor Bateson himself, and those who know somewhat less of the subject than he will do well to be guided by it. By all means let us be grateful for Mendelism, honour it, learn from it, and apply it, as it can be applied, to the central problems of national life—such as the quality of a people's food and the quality of those whom it feeds; but let us understand that, as an explanation of the world-wide facts of the adaptation of living organisms to their environment, Mendelism is beside the point. Even natural selection, which at least explains the extinction of the less-adapted, is worth more to us than Mendelism for this purpose.

MENDELIAN FACTORS.

But, putting aside the facts of adaptation as still insoluble by any mechanical explanation, what of the new light which Mendelism has admittedly thrown upon variation? We see—for the fact is proved—that certain variations are due to novel combinations of Mendelian factors. Especially we find clear and satisfying explanations for all those cases of variation which correspond to what we have learnt to call "Mendelian recessive." For what, on Bateson's beautiful and simple explanation of Mendel's law, is such a variation? It is merely due to the dropping out from the germ-cells of a factor present previously. When that factor is thus absent, the new organism displays a new character, which we call recessive. Hosts and hosts of variations are thus satisfactorily explained—the new form is simply due to the disappearance of something which was contained in the old. Similarly, hosts and hosts of new forms, or of the reappearance of old forms from new parents, are explicable by Mendelism, clearly and conclusively, and by Mendelism alone; facts have been combined in novel fashion, or else in fashions which long ago were common, but the ways of the factors have lain apart until now they meet again, and, lo! the ancestral form reappears. Nothing could well be more satisfactory, and our quotation from Professor Bateson's lecture of 1908 seems justified—almost.

Professor Bateson has merely explained those forms of variation which depend upon shufflings of factors already existing. *The origin of those factors is yet to seek.* Recessives are all explicably but "the origin of a dominant" remains undead. Where does any dominant character come from? In other words, where does any Mendelian factor come from? *Given the factors*, modern Mendelism can offer us complete and satisfactory explanations in indefinite number. But the creative powers of evolving life remain unexplained. The Mendelians have been assiduously searching and studying the living world for a decade, and have found innumerable new facts, but, as Professor Bateson said himself in May, no case is known of variation due to the addition of new factors. The Mendelian, wonderful and invaluable person that he is, merely juggles with what is already given. Not a whisper of "creative evolution" is to be had from him.

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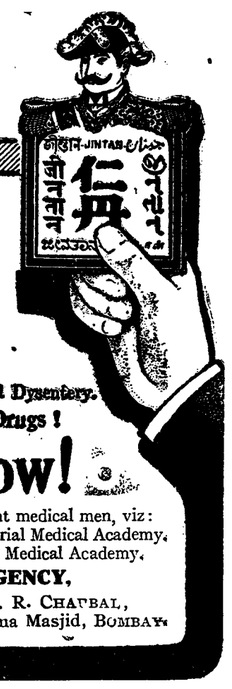

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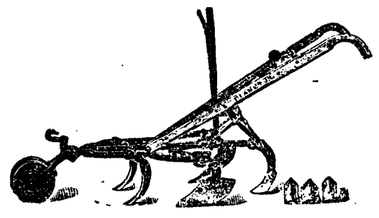

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